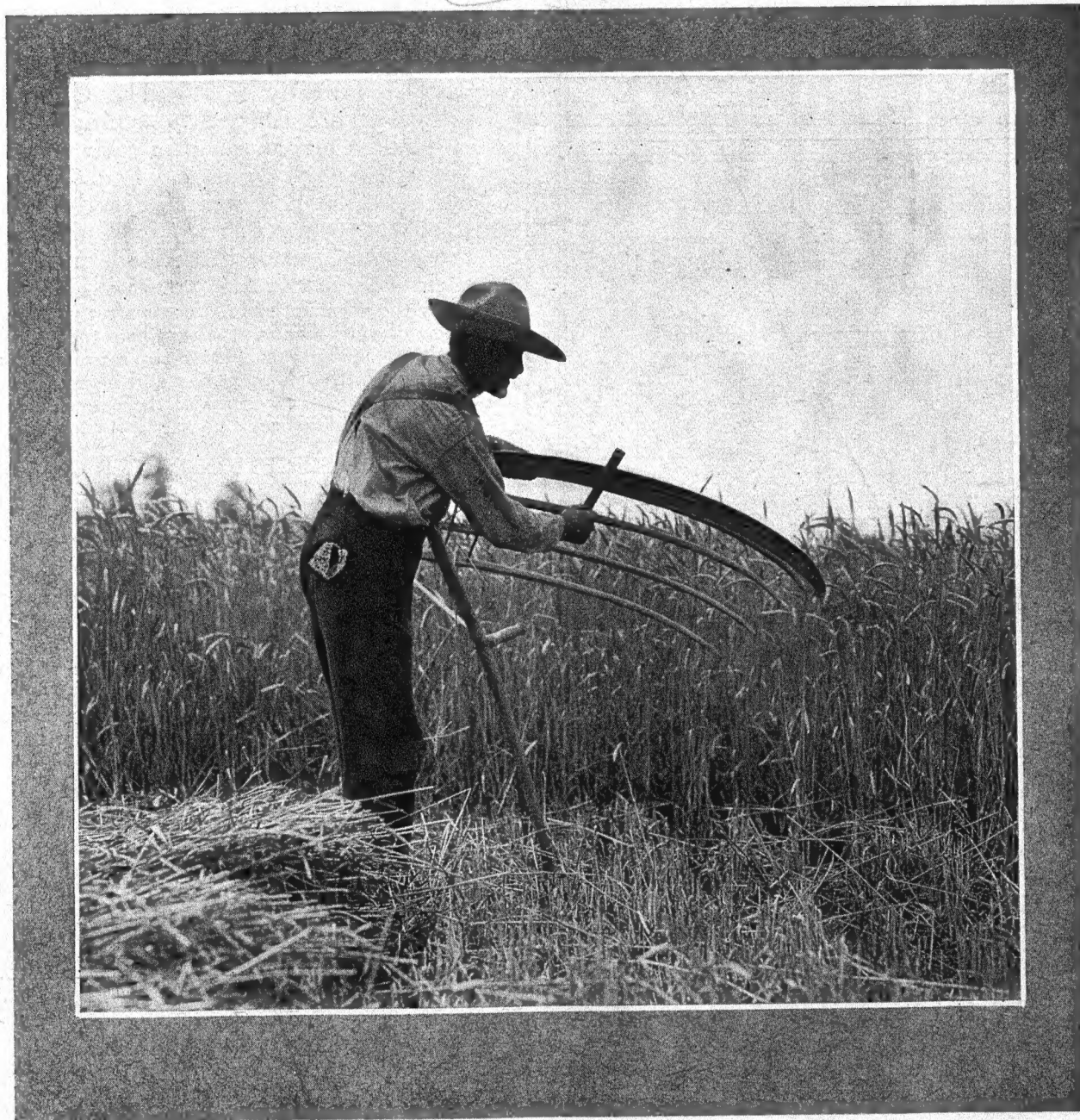


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

AUGUST 11, 1915



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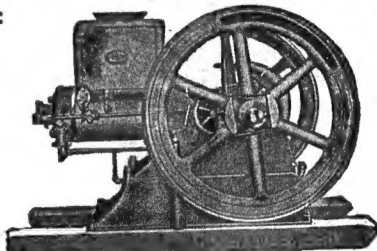
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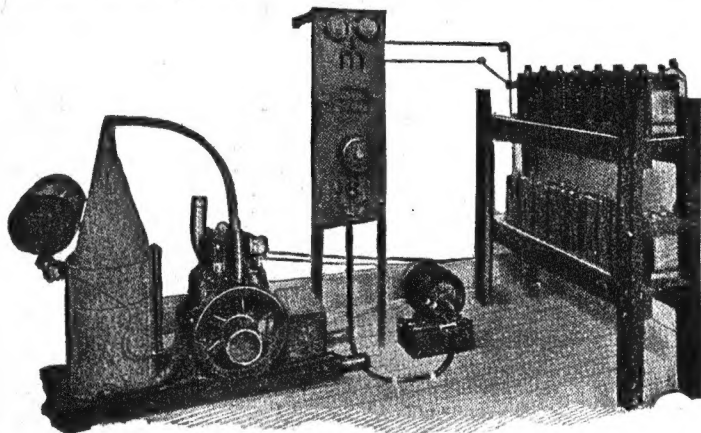
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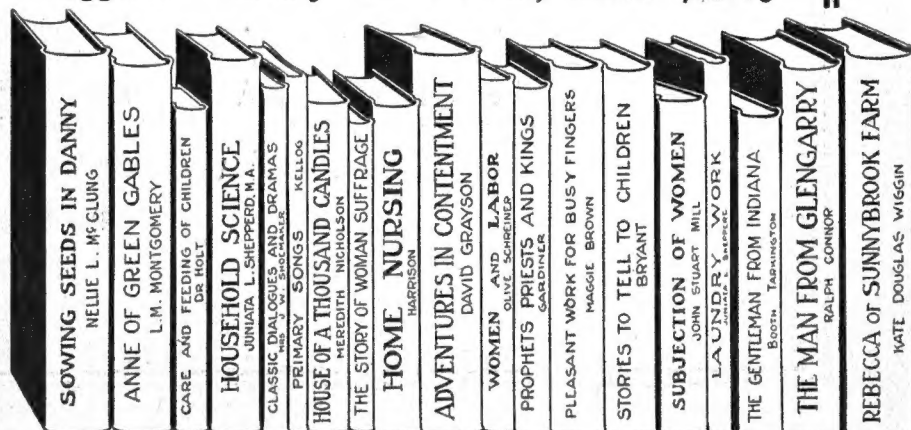
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Troft
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

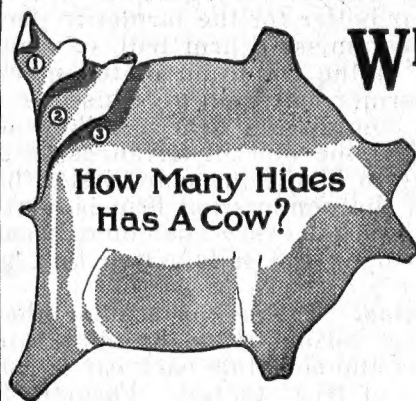
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You, if you expect to buy an automobile, or if the one you own is upholstered in coated "split leather" that is rotting—splitting, and giving your car a generally disreputable appearance.

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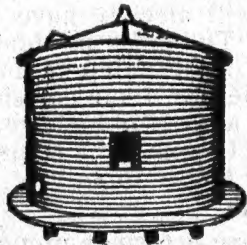
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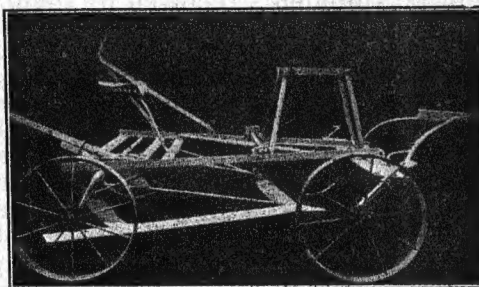
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is the
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The three-cornered knife can be run into the ground any depth, from one to twelve inches, perfectly flat. The knife cuts six feet wide, takes four horses to pull it when worked in the field. Start work in the Spring, not later than the middle of May. Our advice is to summerfallow your land with this machine, starting it in the stubble, and also not to plow or cultivate your land, because you tear up the blanket and let air and light to the roots. The "Murk"

Thistle Eradicator does not tear up the dirt, but makes a good blanket three inches thick and keeps the air and light from the roots. Nothing can live without air or light. Guaranteed to kill every living root of "Canada Thistles," Sow Thistles and Quack Grass, if run to direction. If not we will refund your money. This machine can be used in place of the plow in fall and spring.

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Pays for itself 10 times every year

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Don't write a letter. Pin \$2.00 to this coupon and mail it today.

Selling Grain on Commission

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is the only grain market of consequence in Canada, and only members of the Exchange can buy or sell on this market. A large number of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are commission merchants, who sell farmers' grain at a fixed rate of commission per bushel. The rate of commission which any member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange may charge is fixed at one cent per bushel on wheat, barley and flax, and five-eighths of a cent per bushel on oats.

A large portion of the western grain crop is always sold on commission. It is one of the cheapest ways of marketing grain by the carload, and affords the farmer a great deal of freedom in his time and method of selling. One of the chief sources of trouble in selling grain on commission results from a difference in the interpretation of the selling instructions given by the farmer. There is seldom any trouble over non-payment for the reason that every grain commission firm is licensed by and bonded under the supervision of the Board of Grain Commissioners to a sufficient amount, which, in the opinion of the board, will ensure the full payment of all shipments received by them.

How Grain Is Handled

If all farmers clearly understood the way grain is handled, and the different methods of selling commission grain, there would be practically no trouble. When a farmer decides to sell his grain thru a commission merchant, he may load it either thru the local elevator or over the loading platform. The car is then forwarded to the terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur. In passing thru Winnipeg the car is inspected and grade and dockage fixed by government inspectors. Upon arrival at the Terminal Elevators the grain is weighed under Government supervision, and is then cleaned and unloaded into a bin containing the same grade of grain. Every car of grain must pass thru this process before it can be shipped eastward thru Terminal Elevators to the foreign market.

Make Instructions Clear

It is essential that the farmer should make his handling and selling instructions absolutely clear and definite. A farmer may order his car of grain into any Terminal Elevator, simply by marking the name of the elevator in the proper place on his shipping bill. If the farmer has decided which commission firm will handle his grain, he also puts that name on his shipping bill. Every railway agent will assist farmers in making out their shipping bills, the duplicate copy of which is retained by the railway company and the original by the farmer. The farmer then forwards his shipping bill to his commission firm, and at the same time instructs his commission firm just how and when he wants his car of grain sold. In the letter which the farmer sends to the commission firm along with his shipping bill he should write his selling instructions in the clearest possible manner, so that there can be no room for doubt or dispute. The farmer should keep a copy of this letter always, and have it where he can put his hand upon it at any time.

If a farmer has not decided how or when he will sell his grain he may have it shipped to his own order simply by putting his own name in the proper place on the shipping bill. The car cannot then be sold until the farmer endorses it and forwards it to some commission firm. But it is better to put the name of some commission firm on the shipping bill, so that they will receive the grade and weight certificates promptly. The farmer may change his commission firm at any time before his car is sold simply by giving the new firm an order for the outturns on the firm holding them. This is a rather unusual proceeding and should not be resorted to unless for very exceptional reasons.

Selling Instructions

A farmer may order his grain sold in any one of the following ways:

1. **Sell on receipt of shipping bill.** When a commission firm receives these instructions, they will sell the car for future delivery (subject to grade dockage and weight) at the market price as soon as possible after they receive the shipping bill. This is not the most satisfactory method of selling grain, but it has an advantage when the market is falling rapidly, and the farmer wants to make his sale as soon as possible. As soon as the car reaches Fort William the commission merchant will have the grade and weight certificates, and will then be able to complete the sale, and remit the proceeds to the farmer.

2. **Sell on inspection.** This instruction means that the commission firm will sell the car the day after it passes Winnipeg and the grade and dockage are known. It is generally after the market has closed for the day that the inspection certificates for that day are received. A large amount of commission grain is sold by this method, the only unknown quantity being the weight. As soon as the weight certificate arrives from Fort William the actual delivery of the grain on the sale

can be immediately completed, and the proceeds forwarded to the farmer.

3. **Sell upon receipt of outturns.** When this instruction is given it means that the commission firm is to sell the car as soon as possible after the weight certificate and the warehouse receipt are received from Fort William showing the grain is actually in store. The shipping bill and the grade certificate will already have been received, and all the documents will be completed, by which the sale can be made immediately, and full payment forwarded to the farmer without delay.

4. **Use your own judgment in selling.** Very often farmers give this instruction, which allows the commission firm to sell the car whenever they think the market is at its best. This is not a very satisfactory method of selling, and causes a great deal of trouble. Some commission firms refuse to sell on these instructions. The commission firm can only guess at what the market is likely to do. It is far better for the farmer to decide when to sell his car. Every commission firm will, of course, keep their customers advised of the condition of the market. Acting upon this advice the farmer can then give his own instructions. If, however, the commission firm use their own judgment in selling the car and the market advances several cents the farmer is very likely to blame the commission firm. It should be remembered that the commission firm is anxious to get the very best possible price for every customer, because their future business depends upon the satisfaction they give their customers.

5. **Sell before storage begins.** There is a regular charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel made by all terminal elevator companies for cleaning and elevating each car of grain. This charge includes ten days of free storage. Farmers frequently take advantage of the full ten days and have their car sold before additional storage charges begin. Instructions such as above mean to sell on the last day of free storage.

6. **Sell when the market reaches \$1.00** (or any stated figure). Quite frequently farmers want a certain price for their grain, and feel satisfied if they can get that price. They therefore instruct their commission firm to sell whenever they can get that price. The price quoted by the farmer may be reached immediately or the car may have to be held in storage all winter. In stating such a figure the farmer takes a gambling chance and carries the responsibility. In giving such instructions the farmer should state in his letter whether he means that the price for One Northern is to be \$1.00, or whether the price he fixes is to be for the grade he thinks his car will bring.

Sell on arrival—Sell at once. These are two forms of selling instructions that should never be given, because they are not clear. Either one of them may be interpreted in three different ways. They may mean to sell on receipt of shipping bill, inspection certificate, or outturns. By using any of the other forms there is no room for doubt.

Order Reinspection In Advance

Another source of dispute is for reinspection. A farmer often thinks that his grain should grade One Northern, and is disappointed when he gets his statement from the commission firm and finds that his car has graded Two Northern. It should be clearly understood that no commission firm, nor any other grain dealer has any influence whatever with the grading system, which is absolutely in the hands of the government, and free from all outside influences. Any car of grain may be reinspected at Fort William if the grade and dockage fixed at Winnipeg is not satisfactory to the farmer. It generally takes only a few days for a car to pass from Winnipeg to Fort William, and if the Winnipeg grade certificate has to be sent out to the farmer in the country, it is generally too late for him to order a reinspection, because his car will already have been dumped into the terminal elevators. The best method for farmers to follow is, when forwarding their shipping bill to the commission firm, to state that they believe their car should grade One, Two or Three Northern, with a certain dockage, and they should instruct the commission firm to demand a reinspection at once if the grade certificate falls below this.

Borrowing On Grain

Any grain commission firm will advance a farmer money on his car of grain as soon as it passes inspection, and will charge the going rate of interest on the amount advanced, which has been 7% for the past three years. The advance is usually from 60% to 75% of the market value, depending upon the grade of the grain, and the condition of the market. Formerly advances were frequently made on the shipping bills before the car passed inspection. Several firms, however, have been badly bitten by bogus shipping bills and now many of them prefer to wait until they see the inspection certificate before they advance any money, unless it is in the case of an old customer whom they know.

Continued on Page 26

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 11th, 1915

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

One of the most important factors in the proper equipment of the farm boy and girl is a good education. Thousands of parents on our western farms who will not be able to leave their children a large share of worldly goods can provide them with educational opportunities of infinitely greater value. A boy or girl of good character who has a sound education is well equipped to take up life's work with a good prospect of making a success, not only from the financial standpoint, but also from the standpoint of service to their fellow men—which is something that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. In spending money to educate their children parents are providing them with a life-long asset. A good education, fortunately, cannot be traded away, mortgaged, or used as financial security. Some cynical people have declared that education makes fools of some people. The truth is that such people were fools before they became learned.

Another thing to remember is that learning is not necessarily education. A person full of knowledge which cannot be imparted to others nor put to practical use is not an example of education. One of the greatest authorities described education as "A sound mind in a sound body," and in its wider sense it is true. Parents, in doing their duty by their children, should see that they are enabled to complete the common school courses no matter at what cost. The high school course is the next step, and thence to the colleges and universities, tho many choose the agricultural and commercial colleges rather than the arts courses. No mistake can be made in sending the boys and girls to our best schools and colleges—and we have plenty of such institutions all over Canada. Our future civilization depends largely upon the number of broad-minded, clear visioned, well educated men and women we are now preparing to guide the future destinies of our country.

ALBERTA WANTS MORE

The passage of the Prohibition Bill in Alberta has amply demonstrated the value of Direct Legislation as a means of translating the will of the people into legislative enactment. A very large vote was polled, more people going to the ballot box on this referendum than at the last provincial general election, and having the opportunity to express themselves directly upon a clear cut issue without the complication of party considerations, the electors of Alberta showed clearly that they desire the wiping out of the liquor traffic in their province as far as that is possible under provincial law. One inevitable result will be that the people of Alberta, finding such an effective instrument of reform in their hands will want to make further use of it. When they get a good thing the people usually want more of it, and we would suggest to our Alberta friends that they should next give their attention to two matters of great importance, Woman Suffrage and the amendment of the Direct Legislation Act itself so as to make it more easily used and wider in its application. The present act, while it was wide enough to

permit the securing of Prohibition, is very seriously limited in its usefulness by some of its clauses. It is provided, for instance, that no bill which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue may be initiated by means of petition, and that no act of the legislature may be subjected to a referendum unless it is specially so declared by the legislature. Then the petition required for the initiative is unreasonably large, 20 per cent. of the voters, and at least 8 per cent. in 47 different constituencies, having to sign the petition before it can be considered by the legislature. In order to make the Alberta Direct Legislation Act thoroughly democratic and to place the power of self-government fully in the hands of the people it is necessary first that women as well as men should have the vote, and second that the Direct Legislation Act should be amended by making it possible for any law which the people desire to be initiated on a petition signed by 10 per cent. of the voters, irrespective of what part of the province they reside in, while every act passed by the legislature, except emergency measures, should be subject to the referendum if demanded by 10 per cent. of the voters. A great deal of labor and considerable expense is involved in the preparation and circulation of initiative petitions, but we believe that those anxious for better conditions in Alberta will consider the sacrifice well worth making. If two petitions, for Woman Suffrage and the amendment of the Direct Legislation Act, are circulated at the same time the labor and expense will be practically no more than it would be for one petition. Here is a winter's work in which the United Farmers of Alberta, both men's and women's sections, may well take a leading part.

CO-OPERATING WITH THE CLERGY

Last week a new policy was inaugurated at the Manitoba Agricultural College, which should have far-reaching results. A large number of rural clergymen from Manitoba were invited to the college to take a course of lectures on agricultural, educational and sociological subjects. No body of men have greater opportunity to aid in the allround development of our rural civilization than the country pastors. They have a high standing among their own people, both old and young. Their term of residence in the community is long enough for them to know intimately the conditions of the people, their habits and their possibilities. The spiritual work of the pastor would be much more effective if he were always able to co-operate with his people effectively in the solution of their material problems. The clergymen who were sufficiently interested to attend the sessions at the Agricultural College would be the type that would take back to their communities a wider view of their work, and be better equipped to lend a hand in the problems which their people continually face. The expenditure of public money in this work is to a good purpose.

If more farmers, business men, men of standing generally, were to enter politics and represent the people the road to reform would shorten wonderfully.

TITLES ARE UNDEMOCRATIC

It seems about time that something was done to stop the promiscuous distribution of titles in Canada. No one has yet ever been able to discover any system by which these titles are bestowed upon Canadian people and certainly the larger proportion of them are not bestowed according to merit. So long as these so-called honors are distributed to the Roblins, Siftons, McBrides, Mackenzies and Manns they are going to have a degrading effect upon public life in Canada. Certainly none of these men have merited any special distinction over their fellowmen in Canada in the way of honors and the same could be said of many other recipients of titles. At the present time these titles are awarded chiefly to men who have succeeded in gouging a lot of money out of the public by fair means or foul, or to politicians who have won their positions by very questionable methods. The men and women of this country who are really doing good service for humanity and for the cause of civilization are never recognized by these honors. If Canada is to develop into a Democratic country it is time to cut out all these tinpot titles and give real merit the reward it deserves. At the present time if a royal commission were appointed to sift the records of the title holders in Canada we fancy they would unearth a very sorry mess.

A NECESSARY REFORM

Among the many factors on which successful business operations depend one of the most important is the creation of a feeling of confidence between the producer, the consumer, and the middleman, who in some cases is necessary. It is essential that the consumer can depend upon a certain product being always what it should be and it is equally important that the producer shall be sure of obtaining a fair market value for his product. Where the producer is so situated that he can develop his own market he can arrange so as to deal only with reliable customers, but the proportion who can do business in this way is very small indeed.

Where grain farming is carried on extensively and practically the whole of the returns from the year's operations are received during a few months in the year any means whereby some ready money can be made during the months when no crop can be marketed are most acceptable. In the west there is quite a considerable amount of farm produce raised by farmers or their wives and sent into the large towns and cities during the year. It is impossible for these producers to each obtain individual customers and hence farm produce merchants buy their goods from them or sell them on commission. But under conditions as they exist at present country shippers have absolutely no guarantee that they will be paid for any of the produce they send to market. Of course, there are some reliable firms, but the condition of the trade is such that any person can set up as a produce merchant, can advertise for farm shipments, can sell these to town customers and, if he so desires, can quietly abscond with the proceeds, never paying the farmer anything for his product. Of course action can be taken against these

parties but whenever this is done it is generally found that no assets are available and the creditors suffer practically a dead loss. This method of doing business has repeatedly occurred of late and it is time that something was done to put a stop to it. The remedy is plain and may be readily applied. The produce trade should be placed on the same footing as the grain trade. The powers of the present Grain Commission should be enlarged to include the farm produce dealers and it should be made compulsory for produce merchants to be licensed and bonded, just as grain dealers are required to be under the Grain Act. Dominion legislation to this effect should be passed and can be made to operate in any province, subject to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This matter requires immediate attention and if sufficient farmers will interest themselves there is no reason why the farm produce trade can not be placed upon as efficient a working basis as the grain trade.

FIGHTING THE SUBMARINE

The submarine, practically untested before the present war, is without doubt the deadliest instrument of warfare which has so far appeared upon the scene. Great battleships, which cannot be hidden, fall an easy prey to the tiny submersible which steals up unseen and discharges its deadly torpedo without exposing itself to attack for more than a few seconds. Into waters infested with submarines no fleet may go without severe losses. But it will not always be so. The history of naval construction in recent years has been a series of in-

ventions, each one designed to nullify that which preceded it. The torpedo and torpedo boat, for instance were followed by the torpedo net and the torpedo boat destroyer, and high power guns and explosives brought about armor plate, followed in turn by still bigger guns and still heavier armor plate. It is only to be expected, therefore, that the success of the submarine should set inventors to work designing a submarine destroyer, and hints have recently appeared in the press that the British authorities, who have an "inventions board" of experts to test and select the new ideas submitted to them, are preparing to use a new form of defense which will effectually check the activities of the enemy submarines. It is also announced that swift motor boats capable of running from 30 to 60 miles an hour and armed with suitable guns are to be employed in destroying submarines, scouring the seas in search of enemy periscopes and destroying them with a well directed shot before they can submerge. Great Britain, of course, has the most to gain by the construction of an effective submarine destroyer, because her navy and her mercantile marine are on the high seas, where they are subject to attack, whereas the greater part of the ships of the enemy are lying idle in harbor. Submarine warfare, however, has not been entirely on one side, the British having sunk a number of enemy ships by this means in the Sea of Marmora, including at least one troopship carrying Turkish soldiers to the defence of the Dardanelles. There is something ironical, in view of the events of the past year, in the reference to submarines contained in the eleventh

edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, published in 1910-11. In an article on navies the Encyclopaedia says:

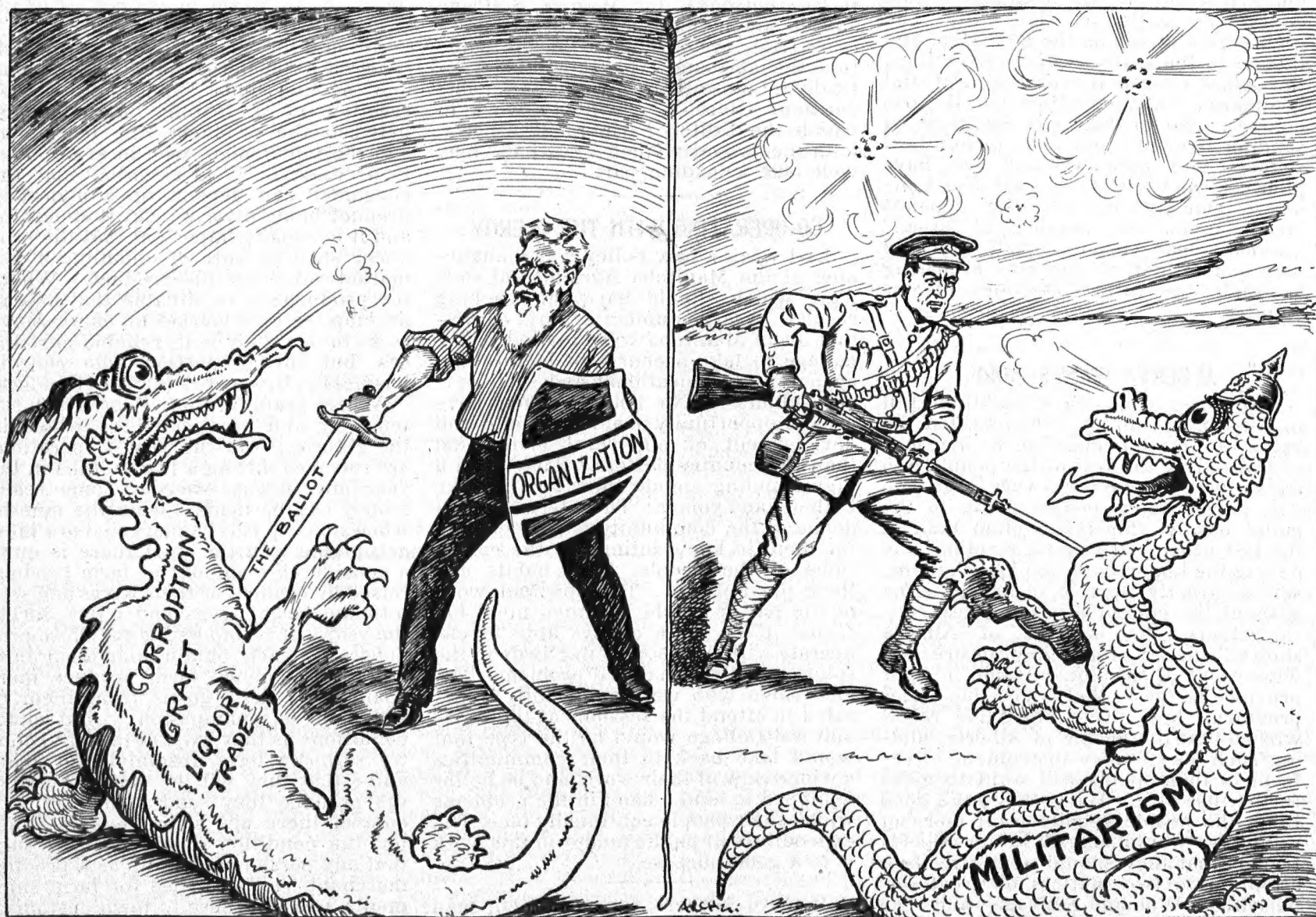
"The submarine and submersible vessels were brought into prominence by France, in the hope that by diminishing the value of battleships they would reduce the superiority of the British navy. The example of France was followed by other powers, and particularly by Great Britain, but their value as weapons of war is necessarily a matter of speculation."

Would it not have been better for the human race, and especially for the countries engaged on both sides in this war, if submarines and every other device used in modern scientific warfare had never been invented?

Manitoba has been ruled by a reactionary government for the greater part of the past 16 years, and now with a government and an opposition both pledged to progressive and democratic measures an era of reform and advancement should be before the province. It will now be the duty of the people of Manitoba of every shade of politics to insist upon the new government carrying out its promises in spirit as well as to the letter and giving the province an efficient, honest and businesslike administration.

Farmers thruout the West are giving an acre to the Empire. Have you sent in your Patriotic Acre card yet?

Manitoba elected three Independents to the legislature at the general election last week. In one case the new member was elected in a three-cornered fight, defeating the candidates of both old parties.



BOTH "DOING THEIR BIT"

While the boys are at the front fighting the foreign foe, many a father is doing his duty just as patriotically fighting the country's enemies at home. The destruction of graft, corruption, and the evils of the liquor traffic; the establishment of just, democratic government, and the bettering of economic conditions are just as truly the work of a patriot as the overthrowing of militarism.

Farm Experiences

THRESHING SYNDICATE

The threshing problem is one of very great interest to the farmer, because it handles practically the entire result of his year's labor. It is very important that the threshing machine procured to do the work should be one of the best, and also one that will give to the farmer all that is possible to give and not throw any of his grain into the straw pile. Of course the machine itself cannot do proper work, and should have a man looking after it capable of getting the best results out of his machine.

I would like to give my experience with regard to buying a threshing machine by shares. Six of my neighbors and myself bought a thresher, and it was decided to thresh two days at each shareholder's place before completely threshing any of the seven shareholders out. Well, they commenced threshing, and instead of each shareholder supplying a certain number of stook teams, some of them kept their teams at home to haul out the grain which was the result of the two days' threshing. Consequently the remaining shareholders had to furnish most of the teams, and altho they were drawing five dollars per day, still they had no hands at home getting their threshed grain to market and therefore lost the high price of wheat in the early fall. As a result this brought about a few words between shareholders, and two or three sold out to the remaining ones.

During the next two or three years there were but four shareholders, growing on an average about 400 acres of crop each year. Still things did not run smoothly. One of the shareholders would not furnish more than one stook team where eight teams were needed, and besides that the other three shareholders could in no way please him with their job of threshing. He was the only man on the job to do any kicking about the grain not holding out in weight, altho he was the only shareholder who remained at home to haul out what wheat was threshed while the other shareholders had to thresh their own grain and his, too. Therefore, I find that a syndicate threshing machine is not a very profitable or satisfactory means of getting your grain threshed. These men were all neighbors, and the words which they had between them did not help to make them the kind of neighbors that farmers should be.

That is the kind of experience I had in being a shareholder of a syndicate threshing machine. My advice would be to farmers to buy their own machine, or, if they were not financially able to do that, to hire their threshing done. However, if you are a shareholder in a syndicate thresher, I would advise you to see that each shareholder was responsible for his even share of the work on hand, and after having rules of that kind to always make them hold good and not allow any exception to the rule. I believe that co-operation amongst the farmers is certainly what is needed, and would be a profitable organization for any community of farmers if they had a man at the head of affairs who thoroughly understood his business, and the shareholders knew enough to keep him there. But a very important factor is that the work is evenly divided up amongst the shareholders, and if any shareholder will not do his share of the work he could be compelled to do same or to sell his share either to the company or to any person whom the company were agreeable for him to sell to.

PRAIRIE FARMER

Sask.

Editor's Note.—The question of owning a threshing machine on shares is a very important one. The success of the plan depends almost wholly upon the agreement which each of the parties enter into when forming the purchasing syndicate. The Guide would welcome an expression of opinion on this important subject. We would be glad to publish the experience and opinions resulting therefrom of any of our readers with threshing syndicates.

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads thru the summer? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

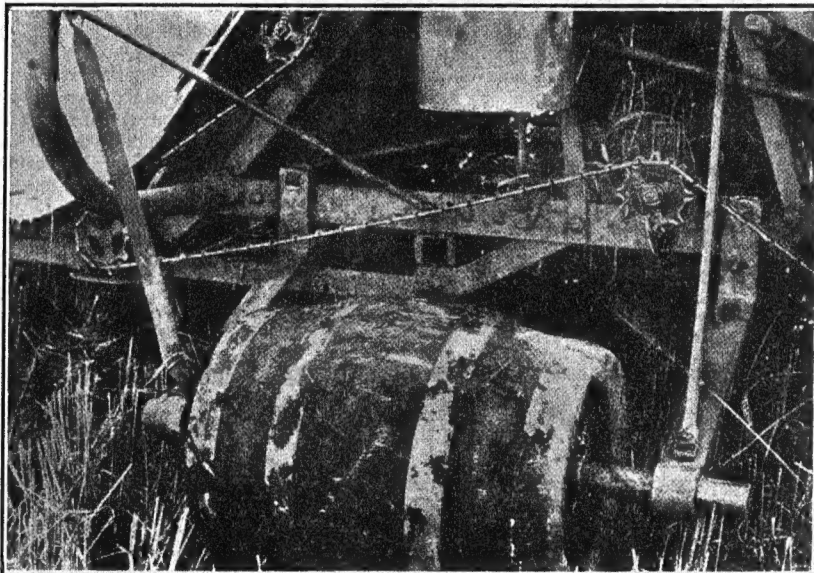
DEVICES FOR WET HARVEST

Owing to wet weather harvest operations have been greatly hampered in parts of Nebraska. In a recent issue of the Nebraska Farmer, E. E. Brackett, of the Nebraska Experimental Station, describes various kinds of "floats" used to support the binder in soft places as follows: I investigated these devices and found that they were of two general types, the roller or keg float and the plank or drag float.

The keg float, shown in the accompanying illustration, has been used most. It is made by passing a piece of one and one-half inch pipe about three feet long thru holes bored in the centre of the heads of the keg. This axle is then attached by braces to the frame of the binder, so that it will be carried back of the "bull" wheel and about three inches off the ground when the binder is set for cutting properly on firm soil. By using the tilting lever a part of the weight of the binder may be thrown on the roller at any time.

the present price prospect, heavy crops and a scarcity of harvest help, it is well to consider any good points in handling the crop.

First we must remember that a lodged crop, however uninviting, represents the results from an investment of money and labor and, with the possibilities of profit good, it is folly to cut round the field as usual, cutting what the binder catches and leaving long stubble to spoil later crops, shelled grain and poorly formed sheaves which will add to the loss by poor preservation, bleaching and loss in threshing. With a crop lodged by changing winds it is best to walk over the field several times, marking the directions carefully, and it is generally possible to arrange to cut it in plots and make fairly good work, when going round the block would be wasteful practice. In almost any case a man or boy to straighten up the worst places will prove a great saving in time and grain. Lodged grain does not ripen normally and is immune



Method of attaching keg float to a binder

The two lower brace irons are one-half inch by two inches, the upper one being five-eighths of an inch, or three-fourths of an inch round.

The plank float is favored by some of the farmers, because it is simpler and can be made at home. It is constructed of a piece of two by twelve inch plank about six feet long, and slides along the stubble, carrying no weight except where the ground is so soft that the large drive wheel sinks down several inches. Farmers using this device are well pleased with it, claiming that they can cut successfully in any field where the horses can be worked.

HANDLING LODGED GRAIN

It is evident that all over the west there will be much more lodged grain this year than usual. This is chiefly attributable to the recent heavy rains causing a too heavy growth of straw and failure of the tissues to harden thru lack of heat. Many good fallows are already down in patches, and with

from loss by wind storms and shelling. Therefore, rather than make a poor job, cut the standing grain and spend more time doing the other well. There is little loss of time cutting three ways, and in a heavy crop laid flat I would rather take twice the time and cut in one direction or work longer hours. The satisfaction in having the stubble cut clean with no shelled grain will repay the trouble to say nothing of the saving in cutting, stooking, stacking and threshing good symmetrical bundles.

No binder, however skilfully manipulated, can do good work under all conditions, but the observation of some points will materially help. Lodged grain must be perfectly dry to cut well, and time spent in facilitating cutting later is better than trying to cut when wet. Grain lying flat must be cut in the opposite direction. If sloping from the cutting bar, by cutting low, driving at a good speed, having the sickles sharp and using the reel intelligently good work can be done. For grain lying parallel to the sickle bar, the reel

needs to be directly over knife to keep dividers and knife head clear and move grain onto the canvas. It must not be thrown too far back, and the presentation of the grain to the binding attachment is best governed by the retaining slats over the table canvas. For grain sloping from the machine the reel needs to be just far enough forward to lift the heads and tilt the grain back as it is cut; if too far ahead the effect is lost as the sloping grain will not tilt until cut, and if too far back the cut grain will fall forward. If it is windy it is advisable to heighten the wind guard or close the opening between horses and binder with a wind shield, as in thin grain especially it is hard to do good work when windy. The skill of the operator in working the reel is the most important point, and in some cases its position must be changed every few rods if good work is going to be done.

Whatever the method of cutting adopted, it is well to remember that for slovenly methods we must pay dearly in the loss of the year's profit by shelling, waste and land pollution, and that there is much to be gained by a little added expense in doing it well. When a sheaf of wheat is worth ten cents it takes but few to pay for careful handling.

—T. W. W.

Man.

INFORMATION WANTED

Dear Editor:—Will any of your readers please give me the benefit of their experience as to the best way or plan of building a granary for about 4,000 bushels capacity? I would like to have my fanning mill in a permanent position.

Alta.

—G. M.

POINTS IN HANDLING CORN

Last year's feed scarcity and the growing popularity of fodder corn seem to be responsible for the great impetus given its production this season. Being practically a new crop to most people, many did not consider that corn requires special handling if it is to be a success under varied conditions. The fact that many are plowing the crop down and that good fields are quite rare show that valuable lessons can be learned from this year's conditions. Three causes are mainly responsible for failures—frost, weeds and weak, sickly plants, while in some cases the seed never germinated at all. Having had success every year under all conditions, I will give my deductions as to what will ensure success. It will at least benefit some who are disheartened. I generally use third crop land, this year barley stubble quite dirty except for wild oats and couch grass, which I will never tolerate in a corn patch. The land was manured in winter, harrowed well, then plowed six inches deep in April, then harrowed and packed to germinate weed seeds. Three crops of weeds were disced down before the end of May. I firmly believe that the cleaning of the land—in fact two-thirds of the corn cultivation—can be done with the least expense before the corn is planted. Last year I sowed on May 15, and the crop was frozen to the ground but recovered slowly. This year I sowed on May 30, and it is far ahead of other crops sown three weeks earlier. Note carefully these points which arise from the foregoing treatment: A cleaner field, a better condition of the soil and immunity from frost by the later seeding.

The weather was cold and unseasonable and other fields had germinated poorly, so I treated the seed with formalin solution, not for smut, but because corn rots in the ground if germination is delayed, and this results in having either no plant at all or a very poor one. Part of my field was under water for a week, yet it was not destroyed. I think many fields of corn would have been saved this year if the seed had been treated. Soaking in

Continued on Page 22

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article VI.—The Grain Exchange and Grain Marketing

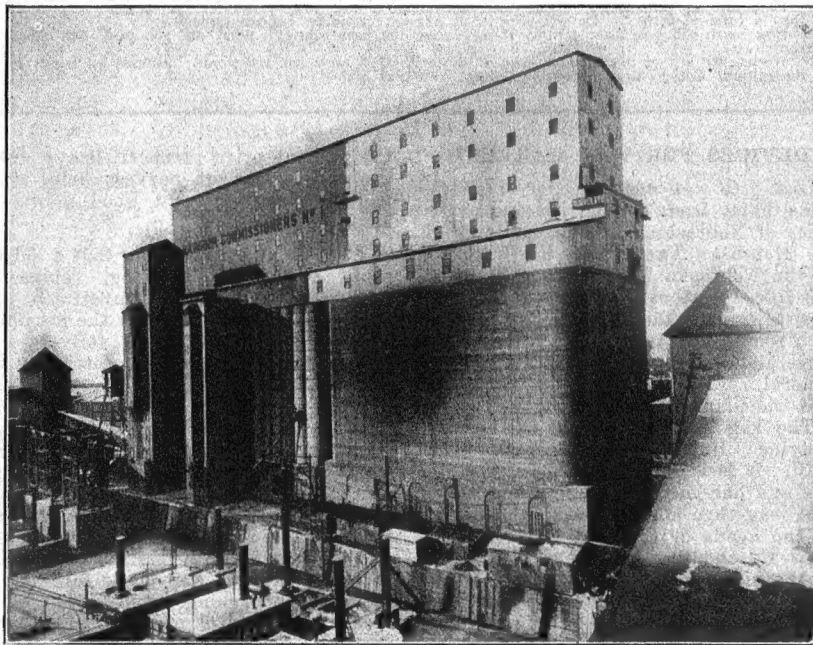
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If members were permitted to charge commission less than a fairly remunerative rate there would be a temptation to dishonestly take something more to make the business profitable. When, however, the rate is sufficient to return a fair profit for the service rendered, the temptation of dishonesty is removed. Of course where an unusually large volume of business is done the commission could undoubtedly be reduced and still show a profit. However, there are only one or two members of any exchange who handle grain in sufficient quantities to warrant such reduction. Basing the general charge upon the business of only one or two would not be fair to other members of the exchange. Any reduction would drive them out of business, which at once would introduce monopoly in that the one or two big firms would be the only ones left, and would therefore handle all the business. But this is highly obnoxious and contrary to the principles of competition upon which all exchanges are based. It is therefore necessary to make the commission rate sufficiently large so that a fair number of traders doing an average business can afford to operate. The greater the competition of both sellers and buyers the more fair and just become the prices and the more efficient becomes the service.

How Prices of Grain Vary

The present cash value of spot grain of standard grade on the ultimate consuming market is the basis of all prices. Based on this price are other spot prices for different grades. The differences in the prices for the different grades are fairly uniform in any crop year, because whenever they become greater than the differences in the intrinsic values, the lower grades at the relatively cheaper prices will be substituted for the higher grades at the higher prices. This but follows the economic law of substitution.

Based also on the cash value for spot grain of standard grade are prices for the same grade deliverable in stipulated future months. These future prices for the standard grade in turn fix prices of inferior grades for delivery in the same future months. For convenience, future prices are usually quoted for delivery at monthly intervals during the year, thus establishing four "active" trading months. The other eight months are called "inactive." As a rule, trades for inactive months are based upon the prices of the active months nearest in the future, altho special contracts are sometimes made upon prices fixed for the inactive months. The designation of the particular active months may vary slightly with conditions governing the large markets, as, for instance, the period of inland navigation on this continent. Then, too, in Canada the lateness of harvest as compared with the United States has a determining influence upon the designation of the first active trading month of the new crop upon the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Thus, in Chicago and Minneapolis we find September, December, May and July the active trading months. In Winnipeg we find them to be October, December, May and July.



The Harbor Commissioners' Elevator at Montreal, thru which passes all grain exported from the port of Montreal

The present position of grain has a vital effect upon its price. In our practice there are four different positions: (1) Actually in store in Fort William or Port Arthur and ready for spot delivery on a cash sale; (2) past Winnipeg inspection and thus near the terminal; (3) loaded into a car and standing on track at a country station, thus ready for movement and depending only upon the action of the railway to get it to the terminal; (4) in a country elevator, where there is considerable risk as to when a car can be procured for shipment. Deliveries from all these different positions are separated by an appreciable difference in time, so much so that there is a separate price for each of the different deliveries. Therefore grain in any one of these positions can only be worth the price for expected time of delivery. If there is un-

certainty as to transportation facilities, grain not yet loaded must be given generous time for arrival at terminal. Thus a car shortage will have a very disturbing effect upon prices in the country.

Almost every year the following situation arises about the end of September: Prices at any one time are in a descending scale according to futurity of delivery until the close of navigation, the highest being present cash value and the lowest that for delivery in December. Grain in store at the terminals of course commands the highest cash price. October is the next calendar month and also the next active trading month, therefore quotation for October delivery is a little lower than cash value. Grain already past inspection which would reach Fort William in two or three days may command a premium

over the October price, because of the probability of early delivery, but grain on track at a country point or not yet past inspection could not be expected to reach Fort William before the end of the month and would only command October price. If there is a serious car shortage, shipments of grain in store in country elevators could not be counted upon with any certainty, and commercial prudence would dictate that ample time allowance for transit would have to be made. Since grain on track could not be counted upon for delivery before the end of October, grain not yet loaded could not be counted safely to arrive at Fort William much before the close of navigation, the first week in December. Therefore at those places which are badly congested and where there is no prospect of relief, the street price would at once go out to a December basis, which is the value for closed navigation and is low enough to allow all-rail transportation east of Fort William. This explains why there may sometimes be such wide spreads between the street prices offered by elevators at that time of the year for grain in wagon load and prices sometimes realized by farmers who are fortunate enough to secure cars for immediate shipment. There have been occasions at the end of September when the differences in street prices and cash prices in Fort William have been ten to fifteen cents for medium or lower grades of wheat. It is clear after examining the factors relating thereto that the elevator companies cannot help themselves, as to pay any higher prices would mean that they would lose money.

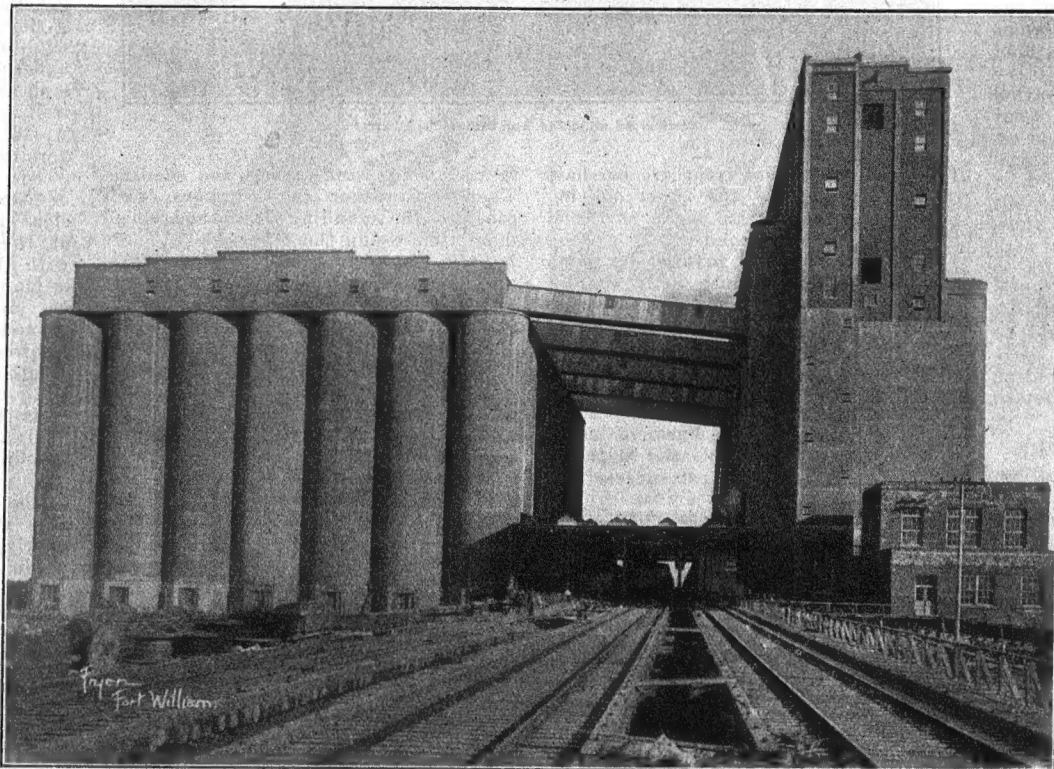
Three Prices Quoted

Grain past inspection seldom has any higher value than grain loaded on track and hence separate price for it is seldom sent into the country. As a rule, therefore, there are three prices to the country: (1) The cash price sent out by commission men indicating the net value less commission for spot grain in store Fort William or Port Arthur; (2) the track price sent out by track buyers and elevator companies, which is the net price less commission for grain actually loaded into cars and all ready to be hauled to Fort William; and (3) the street price, which is the highest net price payable for grain delivered to elevators by the wagon load and which must take its chance for shipment, depending upon cars available. Each price represents the fair value as fixed by the factors of the trade prevailing for estimated time of arrival at market and determined in actual transactions for such delivery. That the prices are uniform all over the country is but an indication of the sharp competition, and that every man is paying just as much as he possibly can under the conditions of the market at that time.

Trading in Futures.

The principle underlying trading for delivery in future months is as follows:

Bakers or large consumers who use flour in quantity like to buy for requirements some time ahead, but they want to take delivery of and pay for only a little at a time to take care of immediate needs. This method econom-



Dominion Government terminal elevator at Port Arthur

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The Mail Bag

NEW ZEALAND'S EXAMPLE

Editor, Guide:—A great deal of advice is given farmers these times about how to produce by bankers, money lenders, doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, agricultural papers, in fact, by all classes and especially by those who profit from the products of our toil. There is no other industry that gets so much cheap advice as the farmers. The government has no demonstration factory making farm machinery such as farm wagons, binders, mowers, plows and threshing machines to demonstrate to the combines that are in the business that they could give the farmers better and stronger machinery at 50 per cent. less than they are doing and thus reduce the cost of farm products. Nor do the governments go into the loan business to prove that the farmers could get their money for about one third of what they are now paying. The public seem to realize that the bankers, money lenders and manufacturers have intelligence enough to run their own business without any advice from them. Then certainly we must come to the conclusion that all other professions do not acknowledge that the farmers have brains enough to manage their own business. They all give the farmers credit for having a strong backbone. The party politicians universally pat them on the back and tell them they are the backbone of the country. That seems to be all that is necessary for them to do to get their votes. They seem to forget that an old plug of a horse, a mule or a camel has a strong backbone. The function of a backbone is to carry loads or burden bearer. They are not supposed to have much intelligence or to dictate the amount of load they can carry. There are always a few that are not so meek and humble as the others and refuse to carry the loads that are placed upon them. The party politicians tell

AN OPEN FORUM
This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

the farmers plainly that they have not got men with intelligence enough to represent them in the halls of legislation, nor to know what kind of laws they want, nor how to fix the price upon the products of their own toil, and the farmers themselves acknowledge they have not. Any intelligent person must know that the laws of the country are made in the interest of the privileged few. I cannot go into details, but will cite one or two cases. More wealth is given to the railroads than the farmers are worth and they are allowed to make 10 per cent. on the capitalization of the roads when most of it is water and the capital to build them is furnished by the people. Then the people have been swindled out of their timber, coal and fishing rights. Yet the farmers are 90 per cent. of the population of this province and 75 per cent. of the Dominion, and yet what representation do we have in either Dominion or Provincial politics? Practically 00000000. You ask a farmer as he is seeding what price he will get for his oats, barley or his steers when he places them upon the market. He will tell you he does not know. The farmer's business is to produce, do the plowing, harrowing, harvesting, marketing, feed the cattle and do all the necessary hard work and drudgery, and take just what the combines are willing to pay him. Let any farmer go into a shoe factory and as he is shown around pick up a boot in the process of making and ask the manager what price that will be placed upon the market for. Suppose he should tell you that he does not know, that the price making was left

in the hands of others that knew nothing about the cost of production and that they would have to take what they choose to give them regardless of the cost, you would come to the conclusion that that man had escaped from the lunatic asylum. Yet that is what the farmers of Canada are continually doing. Is it any wonder that the politicians do not give you credit for having any brains. You ask me how can we help it. I ask you first to quit both the old parties and come up out of the party ditch and do your own thinking. Remember just as long as you allow others to do your thinking for you, you will continue to be their slave. Place any one in a dark dungeon for any length of time, they cannot stand the light of the noon day sun. Some of you farmers have been so long down in the party ditch, in the darkness and the gloom and filth and corruption of party politics, you cannot stand the light of independent thought and independent politics. Now let me call your attention to what the farmers have done in New Zealand by independent political action and it is an infant in age compared to Canada. The first bunch of immigrants went out in 1840. The government owns the railroads, coal mines and to a large extent the lumber business. But what I consider the most important of all is the loan to settlers and with that I will now deal. The Monetary Times stated that in 1913 there was \$200,000,000 of loans out in the three prairie provinces. It is safe to say with lawyers' fees and other expenses it would average 10 per cent. and would be \$20,000,000 each year.

At New Zealand rate, 4 per cent, \$8,000,000 would pay the bill, a saving to the people of \$12,000,000 and would more than buy up all the railroads in the three provinces, at 6 per cent. paying principal and interest in 36½ years. Now let me show you what a loan of \$1,000 at 6 per cent. during its life of 36½ years would make to each farmer. You see \$60 pays the interest each year, including a small payment on principal, which is all paid up in 36½ years, and a saving to the farmer of \$40. Now you pay \$100 to a loan company. That \$40 the loan company re-loans at 10 per cent. and compound it each year for 36½ years would be \$1,335. Then add the principal which is still unpaid it would be \$14,335. In the face of these facts is it any wonder that the loan companies, banks and private individuals, whose income is upon usury, will link themselves together to prevent the farmer from taking independent political action. Now remember 11 cents a day will pay 4 per cent. interest on \$1,000 and it would keep a homesteader upon his land. It takes \$5 a day to keep a man at the front. But let me tell you just as long as we send men to parliament to make our laws who have thousands and in some cases millions of dollars out at from 8 to 12 per cent. interest we must not expect cheap money. The same will apply to our farmers' organizations. As long as we elect men whose principal income is from money they have placed upon mortgages, we will never get them as an executive to push the cheap money question. We must brush aside the surface and get down to bed rock in our deliberation. Remember, farmers that are paying 10 per cent. interest cannot expect to compete with those who are only paying 4 per cent. in the markets of the world. Let me call your attention

Continued on Page 18

On the Screen

A SERIAL STORY
BY OLIVER SANDYS
Continued from Last Week

"I've no rooms to let," reiterated the woman stolidly. "Not for six weeks or more. I should advise you, if you're not well, to go into a nursing home. Good morning."

She closed the door. Daphne, utterly in the dark as to the reason for her hostility, turned away dispiritedly, and as she did so someone leaned out of a passing car and waved to her. It was Becky Mayer, the woman who had refused to help her on the stage. The car was stopped, and Daphne went toward it.

"Hullo!" was Miss Mayer's greeting; and then, seeing Daphne's flushed and troubled face, she went on sympathetically: "Up against it? Get in and tell me. You'll have lunch with me at my place. Now, don't say no."

Daphne got in. The car moved on. Miss Mayer laid a hand sparkling with rings on one of Daphne's for a moment and gave her a searching glance. "The Magic Third, eh?" she said in a soft, understanding voice.

Daphne bent her head.

The two women sat on in silence.

"Now," said Miss Mayer, when the car stopped at a little house in Green Street, "lunch first. Then you'll lie down, and when you're rested we'll have what the sentimental penny papers call a 'heart-to-heart' woman's talk."

She kept to her program, chatted merrily herself, and allowed Daphne to do very little talking. The journey from Grasmere, short as it was, had tired her, and after lunch, comfortably ensconced on a big sofa, she fell into a deep and refreshing sleep.

She found Miss Mayer beside her when she opened her eyes.

"Feel better?" asked the actress.

"Ready for tea?"

Daphne got up. "I've had such a good sleep," she answered. "But—it's late—I've got to find somewhere

to stay. I mustn't waste any more time. It's—rather important.

"You're going to stay here with me—if you will," said the actress.

"But I— You don't understand."

"Oh, yes, I do, my dear!"

She sat down beside Daphne.

"It isn't often a woman like me gets the chance of holding a baby in her arms." Her voice had taken on a new softness. "I'd count it as a favor if you'll stop. Afterward, you must go back to your husband."

"Afterward—" began Daphne, and then choked. "Suppose there's no afterward—suppose—"

"Suppose we talk sense," said Becky Mayer.

Jameson Greening reached the house in Gower Street an hour after his wife had knocked at the door. He had driven in hot haste, spurred by hope, and so great was his impatience that he could hardly wait for the door to be opened.

"Mrs. Greening?" he inquired.

"Mrs. Glenister's my name. Rooms? I've a sitting-room and bedroom on the first—"

"No, no!" Greening interrupted testily. "I want to know if Mrs. Greening is staying here. I'm Mr. Greening, her husband."

"There's no Mrs. Greening here." The landlady began to regard him with suspicion.

"Then perhaps a—Miss Barry—"

"A Miss Barry was here seven months ago, and a Miss Barry called just now. I don't often take in theatricals, although my daughter—"

"Then where is she now?" cut in Greening.

"That I can't say. I saw her get into a car a few doors down. A very flash kind of lady was in it, and they drove off together. No, I can't tell you where to find her, I'm sure."

Greening departed, horribly disap-

pointed. He knew of nowhere else to make inquiries. Daphne seemed utterly lost to him. He went home and brooded all the evening, wondering what he should do now, whether there was anything to be done, until he was roused by the telephone-bell. A strange voice began speaking.

"You Mr. Greening? It's about your wife. She's with me—quite safe. Thought you'd like to hear. My name's Mayer—Becky Mayer; the actress, you know. No, I met her by chance. Some months ago I— Yes, she's as well as can be expected. No, you can't see her yet. She doesn't know I'm telephoning you. Just at present her nerves are all to pieces. Yes, I'm looking after her. Don't worry. No, nothing serious—really. I'll ring you up every day, but you must promise not to see her until I tell you you may. Can you curb your impatience for a week?"

"I'll try," said Greening fervently.

Miss Mayer's arms were full.

"Scrumptious joy!" she exclaimed, and bent her dark head over the baby.

"And I'm going to be your god-mother. It's the nearest I shall ever get to one or the other! And now I'm to have the supreme joy of bathing you."

"Don't forget the violet powder, Becky, dear," said Daphne from the bed.

"Is it likely?" scoffed Becky, her mouth full of safety-pins.

She tested the warmth of the water with a bare elbow.

"Now, Sir Baby!"

Sir Baby had aquatic tendencies. He loved water. He lay supported in the palm of Becky's capable hand and suffered the "slooshing" with manly forbearance. Dry-patting, violet-powdering, flannel-wrapping, day-dress donning, fluff-brushing—he went thru the whole performance without a mur-

mur. Becky had a mother's way with her.

In half an hour the baby lay dressed, fed, and asleep. Becky, in a low chair, rocked gently to and fro. Daphne, her eyes alight with the gentle rapture of motherhood, lay with her arm crooked, ready for the precious bundle when it should be surrendered to her.

Becky looked up, met her eyes, and smiled.

"It isn't often a woman like me gets the chance of holding a baby in her arms," she said, using the same words she had used a week ago. "I'm greedy of him. Oh, Daphne, it's the joy of the world!"

The front door-bell rang. Becky gave the baby to his mother and left the room quickly. Daphne touched the little face with tender, reverential fingers.

"Oh, if Jimmy could see you!" she murmured softly.

In the hall, at the foot of the stairs, Becky Mayer laid a detaining hand on Greening for a moment.

"You don't quite understand," she said, laughter and tears in her voice. "There's some one with her. A very little person of tremendous importance—your son!"

Greening went upstairs three steps at a time.

When she heard the bedroom door close Becky sought her own room.

The sound of happy voices reached her there. It was her own house, and in it, besides herself, were three other people. But she felt isolated—alone.

She went to the glass on her dressing table, darkened her brows a shade with a pencil, passed the hare's foot over her cheeks, crimsoned her lips. Then, with a sudden, savage gesture, she seized a sponge and wiped her face, leaving it innocent of paint and powder.

THE END.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

LULLABY

(By Reina Melcher Marquis)

Lie close, my sweet, against my breast!
 Lie sheltered close and warm;
 My arms shall fold you into rest
 And keep you safe from harm.
 Lie close, my sweet, lie close and cling
 With hands that reach my heart!
 You lovely gift of love who bring
 To me the better part!
 The highway's very fair to roam;
 It runs both broad and bright;
 But oh, for me the fires of home
 And you to kiss good night!
 Lie close, my sweet, until the day,
 Against your mother's breast;
 For life has many a happy way,
 But love is always best!

THOSE MEDDLING PREACHERS

Ever and anon some public spirited preacher raises his voice in protest against political corruption, and as surely as he does some partisan, whose tender feelings are hurt, protests vigorously against the clergy meddling in politics.

This is the sort of person who keeps his religion put away all week in an airtight compartment and only takes it out on Sunday for exercise. His idea of religion is that it is something quite apart from business and political life, which is precisely what is the matter with the world and the church today.

If all the church members in the Dominion of Canada were to labor half as hard over keeping the week day holy as they do over Sabbath observance our national life would undergo a revolution. But they don't. Most of them draw a hard and fast line between the week day and Sunday.

So long as the preachers were content to preach a religion of creeds and dogmas the layman was content. There was nothing in this emphasis on the mere forms and trappings of religion to prevent each man living his life in his own way. But since, within recent years, some ministers have awakened to the necessity of making it clear to their flocks that "Faith without works is dead," a great uneasiness has grown up in a certain body of church attendants. It isn't possible for the partisan, who will stick to the old colors thru good repute and ill, to listen with any degree of comfort to the denunciation hurled from the pulpit against the indifference of the public to political corruption. Still less at ease is the man who is secretly contemplating participating in the election graft in one way or another.

It would be infinitely more comfortable for these two types of men to sit under the ministrations of a preacher who would confine himself to a consideration of the lost ten tribes of the House of Israel, or some other equally vital issue of the day. This cold practical twentieth century application of the principles of religion to everyday conduct is exasperating. Nevertheless, the church, having put her hand to the plow, cannot turn back. She must continue to preach a religion that will endure the test of good citizenship. Her disciples may, indeed most certainly will, be persecuted for it, but a certain great teacher once said, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake."

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOME INFLUENCE

A paper read at the Stalwart Women Grain Growers' association by Mrs. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.:

The far-reaching influence of the home can never be over-estimated. Home is mother, and mother is home. "She made home happy," is what one woman had written on her tombstone, and if we can all have that said about us presently, we shall not have lived in vain. You hear a man say some-

times, "I would rather be in my own home than anywhere else in the whole world," and it depends so very, very much on the wives and mothers whether a man can say that or not. A woman should have all the cardinal virtues and then some more. From the time they lay her first baby in her arms she will need the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the endurance of a Spartan, and the piety of an archbishop. In fact, she needs to be as near perfection as it is possible for any human being to be. She must be sweet-tempered. She must not shake nor smack the baby when he cries. A woman said to me the other day, "I don't know what's the matter with my baby today, he's got an awful temper." Don't you make any mistake, my friend, no very young baby has an "awful temper," but most likely, if he could speak, he would tell you he had an awful stomach-ache, poor little chap, caused by eating something he ought not to have had given him.

The influence of the home is felt more and more as the children grow older. Whether we wish it or not, they will instinctively follow our example, whether it is a good or bad one. If the father is a good, clean living, straightforward man, the probability is the boys will turn out the same while the woman who is sweet and amiable is not very likely to have nagging, fault-finding daughters. A lady once asked a little boy what his name was, and

side, but it rests very much with ourselves whether we have curtainless windows and plain grey walls, or whether we have our windows filled with flowers and a bit of curtain, if only of some inexpensive material. We must consider our home and those dear ones of ours who live in the home, first, second and third and all the time. Never mind if the boys come in and throw their hats down in one place, their mitts in another and their jumpers somewhere else. It is not the exact tidiness of the home that matters, it is the influence in that home, it is the kind thoughtfulness, the unselfishness, the patience and forbearance they are surrounded with every day that counts.

An Irish lady was asked one day how it was she managed to keep all her boys and girls at home after they had grown up. There were twelve of them. "Och, shure!" she said, "I didn't do anything at all. I only just loved them to death." That is the keynote of it all, just love, not only when they are helpless little babies in our arms, not only when they get big enough to go to school, but all the time, even when they are grown up, and it will bind them to us and to their home with links that cannot be broken. And then the home influence will be felt by many outside our immediate circle. Be sure and let it be an influence for good, a little help in times of sickness, a little sympathy in times of trouble is a great deal more appreciated than we

"Put your arms around me, there, like that—

I want a little petting at life's setting,
 For I'm getting tired and weary,
 And my life work's nearly done."

But we must not give way too much to those kinds of feelings. Do you think the mother of Charles and John Wesley never felt like that? Suppose President Lincoln's mother had not persevered year after year. One of the grandest men in history might have been lost to us. I have read that among all the names of the greatest men the world has ever seen, not one of them came from a bad or even an indifferent home. Aye, and the women, too. Who knows but that one of our own daughters may not turn out a Florence Nightingale, a Madam Curie, a Fanny Crosby, or a Laura Secord? Almost all of these, both men and women, came from homes no bigger, and no better blessed with this world's goods than yours and mine. Many of them were raised on a farm and not nearly as good farms as we have out here.

And so, my dear friends, we must keep on keeping on, satisfied if at last they say:

"She was—but words cannot say what she was.

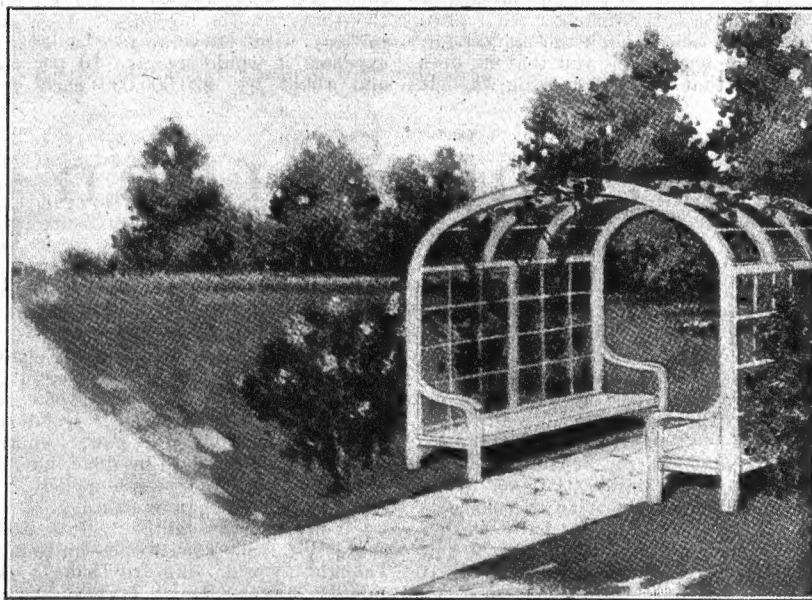
Think what a mother ought to be,
 And she was that."

TRAINING OF GUESTS-TO-BE

A recent hostess was answering a bread-and-butter letter, promptly sent by a late guest in the home. It was a country home, a busy household, where a great deal went on, and where early and exact hours were needful in the daily routine. The hostess took occasion to reply to her guest's expressions of hearty appreciation of her good time, by saying "You were not the least trouble in the world, for you were so very careful. It was only a pleasure to have you in the house. It is only fair that you should know this, for you were so afraid of putting us out in some way." To this came the earnest answer: "It is a great comfort to have you say such pleasant things, but they are not to be set to my account. Give my dear mother all the credit. She brought me up to be especially thoughtful of my hostess when I was visiting, and to be on the alert against giving trouble, or losing a chance to help in any way I could. I really felt that it was a crime and disgrace not to be tolerated, to be late for meals at any time, when a visitor, and my own pleasure is greatly marred, if I ever break mother's inflexible rule. Yet, I don't remember her laying down any set of rules. She only made me feel by precept and example, as a continual influence rather than by any special exhortation at one time or another, that this was the way to treat those who opened their homes to guests. If I am at all a comfortable visitor to have around, give mother all the credit."

How early should mothers begin to train the guests that are to be? Is it not sometimes put off till small thoughtless habits have been formed first? Children are very fond of "going to see" and of having little friends visit them. The mothers are more or less concerned in these interchanges. A child who is old enough to make a visit anywhere is certainly at an age to be trained in the courtesies and carefulness of a welcome guest. The conduct of a visitor should not be criticized, by way of illustration, but the positive way should be used. "Mother wants her little girl to see how careful she can be not to give trouble, but to be as pleasant and obliging as she can," and then specific things may be mentioned to illustrate what she means.—Harriette Waters, in The Mother's Magazine.

"Oh, what a time I had last night, doctor. It's only by the Lord's mercy that I'm not in 'eaven today!"—London Standard.



A COOL RESTING PLACE

Why shouldn't the farmer's garden have an inviting vine-covered seat?

he said, "My name is 'Don't.'" "But, my dear child," said the lady, "surely you are wrong." "No," persisted the child, "mother always says, 'Don't litter the place up so.' 'Don't leave that door open.' 'Don't touch those cookies.' 'Don't pull the cat's tail like that,' all day long. So I know my name is Don't."

Our entire lives consist of a succession of duties, large and small. The bigger ones are after all the easiest, because they seem more worth while, somehow. But it is the little, wearying, everyday things that test our patience. When our loved ones are sick we can wait on them hand and foot, night and day, and never seem to grow tired. But when they come in with their muddy boots on our nice clean floor, why, then look out.

Have music in your home of some kind or other, if it is in any way possible. Music has a wonderfully soothing and softening effect, sometimes when one's nerves are all on edge a few minutes at the piano or the soft notes of a violin playing one's favorite hymn, has an almost miraculous effect. The jagged nerves are quieted and it seems that life may be worth living after all.

Make your home as pretty as you can. It may be only bare prairie out-

often think. There are women in this room, and all honor to them, who are always ready and willing to do a real kindness for a neighbor, at any hour during the day or night. We cannot all of us do this, but we can all make our homes a resting-place for the weary, where friends may come in and have a chat and talk over their troubles and go away refreshed and strengthened for the fight again.

Sometimes we ourselves have our dark days, days when we seem beaten to our very knees. It seems as if after all our trouble, all our anxiety, all our prayers, that one of our flock wants to break away from the fold, one of our birds wants to flutter its wings and fly away from the home nest. But take courage, do not despair, it will only be for a little while. Your influence will win them back again to the home you have made so happy for them so many years.

Then again, there are times when we are apt to rebel a little and say, "Why should it always come to my share to do all the self-sacrificing why should I always have to provide all the patience, all the smoothing out processes? Why cannot somebody sometimes have a little patience with me and my shortcomings?" There is a beautiful piece of poetry beginning:

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

The first annual picnic of the Antelope Park Local was held on the farm of A. Smalzbaer, a few miles from Lovern, on July 1st. A very large number of people from the surrounding districts attended, and by their presence added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

An extensive program of sports was carried out with a good deal of enthusiasm by the numerous competitors and their friends. The whole proceedings wound up with a dance.

Our Local has been in existence only a short time, but it is beginning to show already that a Grain Growers' Association will work not only for the welfare of the people in business matters, but it can draw them closer together in a social way.

Sec., Antelope Park Local.

WILL BUILD A HALL

The regular meeting of Buffalo Head Local was held at Rock Hill schoolhouse on the 13th. The secretary read all communications from the Central and same were discussed. It was decided to bond our secretary for \$900.

Supplies were then dealt with and orders taken for plow shares, potatoes, formalin and barbed wire.

Eight new members were voted in, bringing our membership to sixty-four paid up to date.

The report of the building committee was read by the secretary, Mrs. Bradshaw, the committee having the task of devising ways and means of erecting a hall at an early date, as there is no public place or school of adequate size.

We decided to incorporate for the sum of \$1,500, to be known as "The Enterprize Grain Growers' Association Limited," and to issue shares at \$1.00, the company to be composed of 75 per cent. grain growers; the hall to be 25 feet by 50 feet, two storey, ground floor to be suitable for dancing, with 10 foot stage 3 feet high at one end for plays. Upper floor to be divided for lodge rooms and the use of the ladies. At the time of writing stock has been subscribed to the amount of over \$300. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed throughout the whole meeting and optimism dominated the whole assembly.

W. H. AUSTIN,
Sec., Buffalo Head Local.

A BIG PICNIC

On July 12 all roads seemed to lead to Wapashore, and soon after noon there were rigs of all kinds bringing pleasure seeking farmers with their wives and families to the appointed picnic grounds. It was a glorious day and the large crowd of people were pleased to sit happily round and watch the baseball and football games that had been arranged. A large tent had been erected, where an ice cream and candy department did a land office business, but in spite of its spacious size there was not room for a quarter of the people at supper time and many took their refreshments in real picnic style on the grass.

After supper there was an interesting time watching the bucking contest, horse races, foot races, etc., until dusk, when dancing was commenced on the floor laid down in the tent. The fun was kept up by a light hearted crowd until dawn; the musicians being allowed no peace.

Altogether we had a most successful picnic which was in no small way due to the efforts of those local ladies who worked untiringly in attending to the wants of such a large number of people. However, all who helped were amply rewarded by the expressions of satisfaction heard on all sides, and it is hoped the Grain Growers' picnic will become an annual affair.

W. S. LAW,
Sec., Wapashore Local.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

"We Are Helping Some"

Wm. Lake, Sr., secretary of the McTavish Local, writes as follows:

Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose 25 Patriotic Acre forms with 28 acres promised, and have five forms left, which I will try and get filled up if possible. You will note that there are five Lakes each giving one acre. These are myself and four boys, while three of

the older boys are with the colors, one somewhere at the other side, one in the 63rd at Sewell, and the other in the 9th C.M.R. at Sewell, so you will see we are helping some. Hoping the acre scheme will be a big success.

Yours truly,
WM. LAKE, Sr., Sec.

Large Contributors

We give below a further list of contributors of two or more acres. It will be seen that Chas. McCarthy is now at the head of the list in this connection, with a splendid contribution of 5 acres. Conboy Brothers, of McTavish, have contributed four acres, and W. A. Stewart, of Findlater, three acres. Our farmers are doing nobly.

	Acre.
Chas. McCarthy, Prairie Star	5
Conboy Brothers, McTavish	4
W. A. Stewart, Findlater	3
Matthew Montgomery, Centre Hill	2
R. W. Sulley, Centre Hill	2
T. M. Sloper, Centre Hill	2
R. H. Matthews, Centre Hill	2
Jos. Longfellow, Centre Hill	2
Robt. Needham, Prairie Star	2
Frank Potts, Poplar View	2
Jas. Russell, Young Co-op.	2
Jas. E. Good, Fillmore	2
A. L. Smith, Cupar	2

A Miller's Offer

The Patriotic Acre scheme of the Association, which is being so well put forward by a large number of our local secretaries and others, has received another boost in the form of an offer from Mr. Ford, of the Ford Milling Co., of Swift Current, to grind a carload of flour for this fund free of all charge.

This splendidly patriotic offer on the part of Mr. Ford made to the executive of the Association in meeting at Moose Jaw, is very fully appreciated and it is intended to give all the milling companies the opportunity of lending similar assistance to this splendid effort on the part of the Saskatchewan farmers. It was the opinion of Mr. Ford that all the small mills in Saskatchewan would be glad each to grind a carload of flour from the wheat so generously contributed by the farmers, and that the large mills would grind an amount in proportion to their output. It will thus be seen that all classes are interesting themselves in this great patriotic movement.

There are still a few locals who have not reported that they are canvassing their districts in connection with this contribution. Every delegate at the Regina convention committed himself to the scheme and to its support. It is to be hoped that at the next annual convention when a full report of this matter will be submitted that every local will have lived up to its opportunity in this connection to the best of its ability.

J. B. M.

A UNION PICNIC

On July 17 the Wolverine, Waterloo and Sydenham locals held their first annual union picnic on High Bluff Farm, two miles west of Guernsey.

Regardless of the heavy shower of rain in the afternoon, we had an attendance of five to six hundred people, who, owing to the varied program of races for old and young, tug-of-war between the three associations, baseball, football, boys' wrestling, threading the needle on horseback, etc., enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

John F. Reid gave us a very able address on the why and the wherefore of the G.G.A. The Lanigan citizens' band furnished us with music for the day. Our physical wants were well catered to by the ladies serving dinner and supper in the good old fashioned picnic style of having it on the grass, which we think is preferable to setting tables, as it has more of a tendency to promote good fellowship.

To finance the picnic we sold badges at 25 cents, and after paying all ex-

penses we have a balance of \$35.75 to hand over to the Red Cross Society funds. To finish out the day we held a dance in the town hall of Guernsey.

E. B. CRESSMAN,
Secretary.

MR. GREEN MOURNED

Central Secretary:—We were very sorry that you could not attend the meeting at Bengough on the 16th. I was very anxious that our members should see and meet you, and hear you speak, for I believe if they heard you it would make them all take more interest in the association than they do at present.

We were also very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Green. We believe that thru his death we have lost one of the best men that the association has had, and an earnest worker for the farmers' cause.

J. M. REID,
Sec., Valley Grove Local

ANOTHER W.G.G.A. FORMED

We had a very successful meeting last evening. President Maharg and Secretary Musselman, of the Central office, being in the vicinity, very kindly attended and gave us very instructive and enlightening addresses. Mr. Dalke, of Waldeck, was also present and told us several facts worth hearing, and was much appreciated.

District Director T. M. Morgan, who kindly came in place of Mrs. Cooper, then took the ladies in hand, and after giving an outline of the good work that can be accomplished by women in connection with this movement, proceeded to form a Women's Section in connection with this local.

About twenty ladies signified their intention of becoming members, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. F. Roff; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Hislop; secretary, Mrs. Isaac Mullen. So now look out, you men of Rolling Plains!

We also had a very successful picnic on the Saturday following, which was the first to be held in the district under the auspices of the Grain Growers. Mr. Leach, M.P.P., gave us a short and instructive address, and

everybody went home well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

C. G. PEPPER,
Sec., Rolling Plains Local

POPLAR PARK REPORTS

You will doubtless be interested to hear from this part of our province, where for some years an active tho exceedingly modest and retiring branch of the G.G.A. has been in existence. I refer to the Poplar Park Branch, whose doings this year might prove of interest to other locals.

In January the following officers were elected: President, Chas. Treble; vice-president, Wm. Allin; secretary, R. Urquhart; directors, H. Morrison, J. R. Findlay, Ed. Price, T. Skinner and J. Tulligan.

In March a concert was held for the purpose of raising money in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Despite the poor weather prevailing at the time a net profit of \$12.75 was made. The appeal of the executive in regard to the Patriotic Acre scheme met with an excellent response, sixteen of the nineteen accredited members donating one acre each.

The approach of spring caused all attention to be focused on the gopher pest, local farmers having suffered pretty heavily from this cause last year. A gopher hunt was then organized, the members being divided into two parties under the respective commands of Tom and Hugh Morrison. The incentive took the form of a supper, to be paid for by the losing side. The victory resting with the team captained by H. Morrison, a day was appointed on which to hold the feast, styled "Gopher Banquet," which was a great success.

On May 24, Poplar Park celebrated Victoria Day by holding its fifth annual picnic in the vice-president's pretty woodland grove, on section 28-32-25. A beautiful day resulted in a record attendance of five hundred people, who listened to an able address by District Director J. F. Reid, dealing with the accomplishments of the S.G.G.A. since organization. Afterwards the usual sports were held in which all present took part with great zest. During the day over \$100 was taken at the booths and gates.

This branch has been successful in saving its members from the clutches of the exorbitant middleman by co-operative purchasing of coal oil, machine oil, flour, feed, oats, potatoes, onions, etc., and bids fair to accomplish more in the immediate future.

WALDO D. SUMMERS,
Sec., Poplar Park Local

FRUIT

DIRECT FROM OUR
ORCHARDS TO YOU

Peaches (freestone preserving), 20 pound box .75

Grapes, 10 pound basket .90

Prunes, 20 pound box .60

Express rates to C.N.R. and G.T.P. points about 4 cents per pound. To C.P.R. points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2½ cents per pound.

We make a specialty of September cars of preserving fruits and apples and would be pleased to send you our prices on such cars.

Co-operative Fruit Growers

A. J. FINCH, Mgr.

PENTICTON, B.C.

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Binder Knives. When ordering give make, No. of Head and Number of Sections.			
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McCormick	B23 or B410	28	2.75
McCormick	Bae or B410	32	2.95
Massey-Harris	S213	24	2.95
Massey-Harris	S213	28	3.15
Massey-Harris	S213	32	3.40
Deering	H877	23	2.55
Deering	H877	27	2.75
Deering	H877	31	2.95
Frost and Wood	B1700	28	3.85
Frost and Wood	B1700	32	4.15

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 S. S. Dunham .. . Lethbridge
 Rice Sheppard .. . Edmonton
 W. D. Trego .. . Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge .. . Calgary

THE PRESIDENT ON TOUR

During the last three or four weeks I have had the pleasure of visiting a good many U.F.A. unions and discussing many interesting questions with our members. My only trouble was that I could not divide myself into a number of pieces for distribution over a good many more parts of the province. On July 5 we had a great picnic at Ponoka, on which Mr. Bullock has reported. It was an encouragement to get into contact with so live a district. On July 7, I met the members of three unions, Red Deer, Edwell and Penhold, at a picnic at Horn Hill, the largest, I think, there has been in that locality. John Carswell, mayor of Red Deer, presided. Dr. M. Clarke, M.P., and myself gave addresses, and over a thousand people seemed greatly to enjoy the various games and the music by the Red Deer band. The war showed its presence even there; among other new recruits I found our Penhold secretary, L. Oldford, who will be badly missed. From there I went along the C.P.R. east of Lacombe to Halkirk, to attend a meeting of the Cornucopia district. The attendance was very fair, considering the unfavorable weather. In the afternoon the rain drove us into the school house, and as games were impossible there was plenty of time for questions to be asked, and we had a very lively and friendly discussion. In the evening I had a three hours' drive back to Halkirk in streaming rain.

On Monday, July 19, I started for a series of meetings along the line east of Wetaskiwin, arranged by the district director, Mr. Vickery. We began at Camrose on July 20, with a large gathering of farmers and townspeople. The latter closed many of the stores, and a very large audience listened to the addresses.

July 21 I should have gone to Amisk, but our people there telegraphed postponing the meeting on account of the unfavorable weather, so I spent the great day of the prohibition vote at Camrose, going to Sedgewick in the evening. On July 22 we drove south from Sedgewick to a picnic of the Green Valley, Fairgrove, Goose Creek and Parkhill unions. The attendance was not large, but we had an interesting meeting, and I look for an increase of interest in that district. In the evening Mr. Sparrow, president of Fairgrove Union, drove us back to Sedgewick. A big thunderstorm and heavy rain drove us for shelter into his house, and it was after midnight before we reached Sedgewick. Early next morning the train carried us to Killam, and we drove from there to a picnic at Willow Hollow, where we met a good gathering of members from Willow Hollow and neighboring unions. We had some lively discussions on the political situation, direct legislation, co-operation and other interesting topics, and I drove away happy in the feeling that I had struck a very friendly and intelligent bunch.

The next step from Killam was Strome, where I arrived on Saturday morning and was driven out to Wavay Lake to the house of Mr. Lyster, the president. The weather had been showery and unsettled, still there was a good gathering. We crowded into the schoolroom for our meeting, and were soon very much at home together talking over U.F.A. topics. On Sunday we had U.F.A. service at Wavay Lake in the afternoon and at Strome in the evening. On Monday morning we got back to Camrose and drove out twenty miles north to Hay Lake, where a large picnic of unions from New Sarepta, Thordensjold, Swan Hill and other places was being held. It was a remarkable collection of nationalities, and I gave them addresses in German and English. Our last visit was to Bawlf, where we met representatives of Melville, Snyderville, Ferry Point and Likeness unions. Some differences between members there were straightened out, and I hope to see a good district association doing business there

before long. Mr. Vickery was with me, and gave addresses in all the places. I was specially pleased to see the good crops in most of the places which we visited, and if we have decent weather, wheat cutting should be possible by August 15.

JAS. SPEAKMAN

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

F. J. Bullock, secretary of the Ponoka District Association, reports that during the six months ending June 30, they sold 5,047 hogs, for which they received \$73,595.60, and purchased six cars of lumber for \$3,665.08; one car of wire, at \$951.11, and have two cars of twine on order. Besides this they handled a large amount of formaline, but as this was bought thru a local dealer, each secretary took out and paid for what was wanted in his local, so Mr. Bullock is unable to state the exact amount handled. Flour was purchased in the same way, as this year one of the local merchants sold it at such a reasonable price that the members did not consider it necessary to buy by the carload. On July 5 a U.F.A. picnic was held on the Ponoka fair grounds. The weather was ideal, and the crowd in attendance was probably the largest ever on the grounds. The speakers were President Speakman, of the U.F.A.; Dr. Campbell, M.P., and Geo. F. Root. Mayor Durkin made the opening address. There was a good program of sports, including baseball and football games, also several races. The refreshment booth more than paid expenses.

LADY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mrs. M. E. Graham, secretary of Tring Local Union, No. 24, writes as follows:

You will be pleased to learn that Tring Union, No. 24, was not dead as reported. It was dormant for a time, but seems now to be quite as progressive as it was when farmers' organizations in Alberta were in their infancy and many of the locals were not yet in existence. It holds meetings every two weeks until the back work is disposed of. It has yet no permanent meeting place, but all seem to enjoy going from house to house and to appreciate the refreshments served by the various hostesses, who are all active members of the local. We have at present only seven women members, but prospects are good for quite a number of others. We have a total of twenty-eight members on the roll, and there are still some in the district who have not been able to attend, but intend doing so. The Gleichen resolution was discussed at the last meeting, and was considered sufficiently important to form the subject for a debate at our next meeting on August 7. No doubt Mr. Austin will already have reported his visit to Tring and to our annual sports, which were inaugurated by this local as early as 1909. Some of the members who worked for the success of this organization have moved to other parts of our land, and some to more distant lands. It must be gratifying to these as well as to the present members to know that so many of their efforts for the betterment of the farmers have been successful, and others that they wished to achieve are on the way.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Following are some extracts from a letter received from George Keen, honorary secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada:

"The Co-operative Union of Canada is an educational and propaganda body which seeks to co-ordinate all co-operative efforts and develop the movement, industrially and agriculturally, along common lines, looking eventually to the evolution of a co-operative commonwealth, based not upon political systems, but upon the quality of character and intelligence of the common people.

So far the societies affiliated have been co-operative stores, but we are, of course, desirous of getting into the union all kinds of genuine co-operative societies. The fact that so far the union has consisted of the store societies exclusively is no doubt in consequence of their members being better acquainted with true co-operative principles. Many of the agricultural societies are really economic organizations for industrial purposes only, and no one connected therewith has made any study of the principles of our international movement. It is of the essence of our propaganda that the social spirit should be cultivated.

"The social principles we cultivate are absolutely essential. I should imagine, to the success of your organization, altho subjects may be dealt with by you which, strictly speaking, would be outside the scope of the Co-operative Union, and, in fact, irrelevant and dangerous if undertaken by us. You have a good illustration of this in the great political strength of the Independent Labor party in Britain, and of the efficiency of the trades union movement there. The co-operative movement has given many thousands of workingmen practical business experience, knowledge of political economy, and capacity to deal with public affairs which they have, outside our own movement, used for the general public advantage along political and other lines. In many cases such subjects of public importance would be quite unsuitable for discussion inside the co-operative movement. We attach far more importance to the development by co-operative means of character and intelligence of the common people than upon any political propaganda in which they may engage. In other words, whether a man, in political life, is a Socialist, Radical, Liberal or Conservative, in the actual result achieved there will be not much substantial difference if he approaches the matter from the viewpoint of a co-operator.

"The purpose of the movement is to eliminate the element of profit and substitute that of service, so that a genuine co-operative society must either pay dividends in proportion to patronage or retain surplus profits for social uses. By surplus profits I mean the net revenue over and above a fixed and normal hiring rate for the use of money.

"In reply to your enquiry, the Canadian Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited is organized on the same basis as the English and Scottish C.W.S. It is owned by retail societies in Cape Breton, N.S., but its operations are largely on a commission basis, getting goods from manufacturers direct and distributing to the retail societies there which are in a considerable way of business."

Note.—I would like to draw your attention to the second paragraph in particular, and the latter part of it most of all. Is there not something worth pondering over in those few lines? Here is a high ideal to work for founded on good commonsense, and, better still, borne out by actual fact in countries where co-operation has passed the experimental stages.—P.P.W.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY REPORTS

The following reports have come to hand from Mrs. R. W. Barritt, Mirror, provincial secretary to the women's auxiliaries:

Mrs. J. L. Carter, secretary-treasurer, Lorraine Women's Auxiliary, writes as follows: The third meeting of our auxiliary was held July 21, at the home of Mrs. H. Sheardown. Mrs. Fleming, vice-president of the Women's Institute of Alberta, read us a splendid paper on "The Aims and Objects of a Women's Institute and How to Make it a Success." Mrs. Fleming understood that our club was a Women's Institute, so had her paper prepared for the institute work, but said as our objects were nearly the same as those of the institute, the advice set forth in her paper

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin .. . Banbury
 Edmonton—George Long .. . Namsco
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery .. . Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan .. . Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop .. . Beddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. . Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks .. . Jenner

would help us in our work. The attendance was not as large as we would have wished, owing to the fact of our meeting being held on the Liquor Act polling day; the men were nearly all away to the polling place and a number of women had no means of conveying them to the meeting. We received two new members at our last meeting, making a membership of fourteen with the promise of several more.

Our next meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. Robertson. The subject for discussion is to be "What a child should know before going to school," the paper to be prepared by Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Bell. We are all new at this work, but all anxious to gain help and knowledge.

Mrs. Bower, of Veteran, writes as follows: A branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the U.F.A. was organized in May by Mrs. Cecil Rice Jones, and we have had three very interesting meetings already. We meet on the second Saturday of each month, as that is the date of the U.F.A. meetings. Our first two meetings were held at the homes of two of the members, but it was rather inconvenient for some to attend, so we decided to meet in Veteran, and one of the restaurants has kindly loaned us a room for a couple of hours in the afternoon.

On May 24 an old-fashioned basket picnic was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Dowler, our president, where a large number of children and grown-ups enjoyed themselves with swings, merry-go-round, tennis, ball games and races. Supper was served in the open air and enjoyed by all.

We have now twenty-one members, and in the August meeting are going to talk over methods of canning and preserving fruits.

The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Jas. Dowler; vice-president, Mrs. H. A. Shirriff; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Bower; assistant secretary, Miss I. Martin; directors, Mrs. M. North, Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, Miss E. Cook and Mrs. Jas. Seby.

THE LEADING UNIONS

The following is the standing of the unions to date, July 31, 1915, compiled from dues received this year only:

No. 367, Sun Prairie, 114 members; No. 363, Veteran, 100; No. 259, Cayley, 90; No. 557, Highland, 85; No. 415, McCafferty, 78; No. 673, Empress, 76; No. 388, River Bend, 68; No. 62, Acme, 68; No. 96, Gleichen, 68; No. 188, Travers, 67; No. 104, Botha, 63; No. 569, Alix, 61; No. 106, Cowley, 60; No. 412, Champion, 60; No. 724, Dunmore, 60; No. 50, Melville, 57; No. 160, Queenstown, 57; No. 635, Twin Lakes, 57; No. 472, Pandora, 56; No. 79, Claresholm Five Mile, 51; No. 685, Pickardville, 51; No. 466, Sulphur Springs, 50; No. 513, Mere, 49; No. 674, Talbot, 49; No. 277, Kinsella, 47; No. 276, Consort, 46; No. 362, Coal-dale, 45; No. 575, Camrose, 45; No. 471, Floral, 44; No. 609, Kerriemuir, 44; No. 416, Bulwark, 43; No. 684, University, 43; No. 264, Endiang, 42; No. 348, New Bridgen, 42; No. 129, Gadsby, 41; No. 460, Horsehaven, 41; No. 461, Dalemead, 41; No. 347, Horse Creek, 41; No. 689, Twin Creek, 41; No. 81, Argyle, 40; No. 161, Winona, 40; No. 459, Morrin, 40; No. 406, Laurence, 39; No. 687, Sterling, 39; No. 332, Willow Hollow, 38; No. 429, Chinook, 38; No. 105, Rocky Coulee, 37; No. 629, Dowling Lake, 36; No. 668, Bideford, 36; No. 312, Sullivan Lake, 35; No. 630, Turkey Hill, 35; No. 671, Pancras, 35; No. 11, Olds, 34; No. 400, Rumsey, 34; No. 426, Gilt Edge, 34; No. 13, Penhold, 33; No. 98, Dewberry, 33; No. 420, Sunnyvale, 33; No. 546, Hindsville, 33; No. 72, East Lynne, 32; No. 3, East Clover Bar, 31; No. 22, Thordensjold, 31; No. 149, Dalroy, 31; No. 293, New Norway, 31; No. 310, Garden Plain, 31; No. 694, Ferintosh, 31; No. 109, Wheatland Centre, 30; No. 247, Brunetta, 30; No. 484, Cluny, 30; No. 691, Duhamel, 30; No. 721, Gros Ventre, 30; No. 728, Beaver Mines, 30.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

TACKLING THE FRUIT PROBLEM

In accordance with instructions given by the executive committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, as well as the information and co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the writer spent the greater part of three weeks investigating fruit conditions in the province of British Columbia. I am specially indebted to Mr. Acheson for detailed information and introductions to many of the prominent fruit growers in that province. The first item of interest and importance to which I wish to refer is the convention in Calgary composed of the Board of Trade of the city of Calgary, the fruit jobbers of Calgary and the representatives of the fruit growers of British Columbia. In this convention some very startling revelations were made. Serious complaints were offered by the fruit growers in which they asserted that last year's prices were so ruinous to the industry of the fruit growers that a repetition of such prices this year would put many of them out of business.

The Tariff

The principal object of the convention seemed to be that the various represented organizations might get together and present a case before the federal government thru which they hoped to secure special protective tariff arrangements by which they could exclude American fruit from the market of the three prairie provinces. Closer investigation, however, revealed the fact that the difficulty was not with the necessity of more tariff but that there were so many middle charges and of such an extortionate nature between the producer and the consumer present conditions were made prohibitive as far as producing was concerned, and also prohibitive from the consumers' viewpoint. A statement was made and was not challenged by the convention which revealed the fact that while the producer of fruit received 17 cents for a certain package the consumer paid \$1.50 for the same, thus making trade conditions practically prohibitive for both producer and consumer.

I wish to make it clear that while there is room for some changes in transportation arrangements that would work to the advantage of both producer and consumer, the prices charged for transportation would not seem far out of the way when compared with the middlemen's charges. Upon them—the middlemen—very largely rests the responsibility for the trying conditions surrounding the western fruit trade at the present time.

When the full facts of the case were brought out concerning the handling of fruit instead of the appointment of a delegation to wait on the Dominion government to ask for increased tariff protection, the convention did ask for a commission to make full inquiry into all charges of middlemen in connection with the handling of fruit. I have every reason to believe that if this commission is appointed and the information is collected, as a result of their work there will be evolved a scheme that will bring producers and consumers very much closer together than at the present time.

In the Fruit Districts

Proceeding to the fruit growers' district, I interviewed more than one hundred prominent fruit growers and business men engaged in the fruit industry. I visited the following places in the Okanagan Valley: Penticton, Summerland, Gilletly, Kelowna and Vernon. At each of these points I interviewed the principal shippers, making it a point to discuss the fruit business from every angle. I also procured annual reports and statements from the different agencies; from all of which I gathered a very considerable amount of valuable information.

From the Penticton district I proceeded to the Salmon Arm fruit area. There I had the privilege of meeting a number of prominent men in connection with the Union Fruit Growers' Association

of the Okanagan Valley, and so important did they deem the opportunity of such an interview that they arranged, on my return from the coast, that I should spend additional time with them and deliver an address to their whole organization on the work of co-operation as carried on by the associations of the prairie provinces.

The Main Purpose

From there I proceeded to the Kootenay district. It was my privilege there to make the acquaintance of a number of fruit growers, prominent among them being Jas. A. Johnston, from whom I was able to get a great deal of very useful information. In all our interviews, while I was able to look into the conditions surrounding the growing of fruit and see the vast possibilities along that line that opens up to the people, the matter of primary importance I had to deal with was to evolve some means by which this great industry, with all its possibilities, might be preserved in such healthy conditions that the prairie provinces might be enabled to secure for themselves fruit at such prices as would bring it in considerable quantities to the homes of the people. Closer investigation brought out the fact that in a good many instances in connection with the collection and packing the fruit in the hands of the transportation companies, there was not as close attention given to business arrangements as might be, and I considered that too much money was spent in the collecting and packing of the fruit. A simpler and less expensive method of packing could meet all the requirements of consumer viewed from the Grain Growers' viewpoint, and we believe that suggestions along that line would result in considerable benefit to both producer and consumer.

A Selling Arrangement

I also made the discovery that last year there was a disposition on the part of the Fruit Growers' Association to tie themselves up to the old line of selling thru ordinary jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, and when first approached there was some difficulty manifested on their part with regard to making any change from their former arrangement, their fear being that any such change might result in leaving them to some extent at least shut out of the market for which they had been catering. Many of them, however, took a different view of the situation. They could see great possibilities in connection with a union that would link them up practically with half of the population of the western provinces. Such union, if properly consummated, would result to the advantage of both producer and consumer. I had therefore little difficulty in effecting an arrangement by which we hope to bring the fruit of the west in small as well as in carload lots direct from the organization of the fruit growers to the organizations of the grain growers.

By this means we hope to build up a permanent business that will result in great good to all concerned.

To this end we have circularized our various local branches, and we hope in a few days to be in possession of the information necessary; we therefore request our secretaries to give special heed to the instructions given in the circular already received, as everything depends on this matter receiving their prompt attention.

Yours truly,
R. C. HENDERS

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

The Cordova Grain Growers' Association have this week forwarded a contribution towards the War Relief Fund of \$7.00.

The Mountainside Branch have forwarded a contribution of \$20.00 this week towards the Red Cross Fund.

Many of our secretaries are sending in for extra pledge books for the Patriotic Acre. The canvassers seem to be meeting with a ready response to their appeal.



From Warehouse to your Table

without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold.

The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.

The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

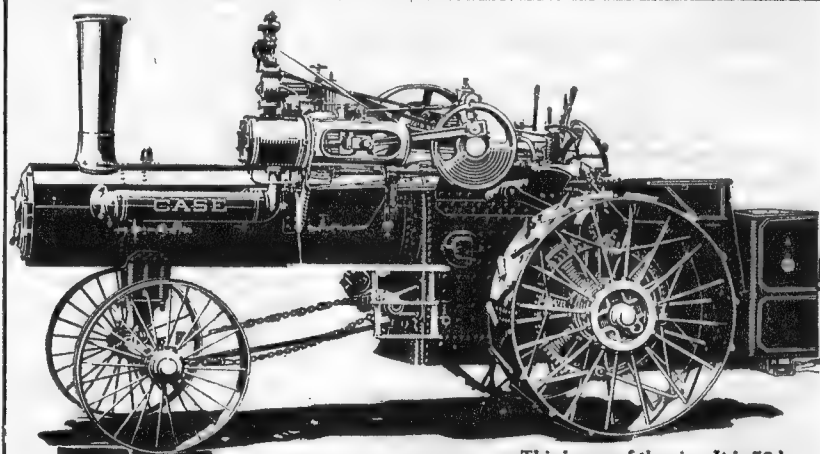
A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA

As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

FLAX STRAW

Farmers! Don't burn millions of Dollars again. Don't save only cents, but also Dollars. I pay, as you know, \$200.00 a ton cash, Winnipeg; \$195.00 Regina, for flax straw, retted, basis ZK (according to grade). I expect a higher market this winter. Prepare by machine or by hand your flax straw, length from 26 inches, during the winter, for fibre; snatch the opportunity to make money. The longer the fibre and the better the quality, the better the price.

LOUIS HARTVIGSEN, Flax Exporter, 12 Eddy Apartmt., 14th Avenue, REGINA



This is one of the six. It is 50 h. p.

Steam—the Constant Power

Every farmer needs power—of some sort
Some require steam—some gas—some oil

If steam is what you need—remember that since the very invention of the traction engine, the name of Case has stood for unchallenged supremacy. In one contest after another these Case Steam Tractors have won first place. For years they have established the standards sought by others.

There are six sizes of Case Steam Tractors, ranging from 30 to 110 h. p. They differ only in size. Test after test, in contests and on the jobs—threshing, plowing, hauling and in the belt—has proven them simple, economical, sturdy. Each is worthy of the name Case.

Case Gas and Oil Tractors hold the same position in their fields as the Case Steam Tractor does in its field.

So there is a size and kind of Case Tractor for every purpose—one for you—whatever your requirements. Write for facts.

Now is the time to get your power for fall—steam, gas, or oil.

Our handsome new book tells all about our Tractors, Plows, Steel Threshing Machines, Automobiles, Corn Shellers, Hay Balers and Road Machinery. A postcard brings you a free copy, together with our latest booklet of evidences, "Facts from the Field."

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, INC.

819 STATE STREET, RACINE, WIS. (344)

FRUIT BULLETIN

The LAWTONBERRY season in the Niagara District is about over. A few excellent PLUMS—Washington, Gage, etc., can now be had. Some good early PEACHES are ready. Housekeepers should watch for coming important Niagara District Fruit Bulletins.

Farm Produce
SHIP US

Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Pork, Lambs, Mutton, Beef, Veal, Hides, Wool and Potatoes—in fact ANYTHING you produce. We sell direct to consumers, can ship you in exchange Groceries of all kinds at wholesale prices, or Ontario and British Columbia Fruit.

Prompt Returns Guaranteed
NEW MANAGEMENT

UNDER CONTROL OF MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.

Central Farmers' Market
Association, Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

to us. We buy direct for cash. No commission charged. Coops supplied. Get our price list.

The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb. . . . \$0.12
Old Hens (medium), per lb.10
Roosters, per lb.08
Ducks, per lb.10-12
Spring Chickens, Turkeys and Geese
Best Market Prices
Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.

R. BERE

39 SCHULTZ ST., WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY
WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

	Per lb.
Live Hens	10c
Roosters	8c
Young Ducks	12c
Old Ducks	10c
Turkeys, Geese and Spring Chickens	Best Market Price

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
51 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	10-11c
Ducks	11-12c
Turkeys	12-13c
Roosters	8c
Spring Chickens	Best Market Price

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

Make Cheaper and Better Stock Food Yourself

Simply get a package of Donatone from your druggist and mix it with a pail of chop. This makes a stock food that is much better and far cheaper than any of the widely advertised brands now on the market.

Donatone is sold in One Dollar or Fifty Cent Packages and is made by the PRAIRIE CHEMICAL CO., WINNIPEG.

Contagious Abortion in Cattle

(By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Winnipeg, Man.)

The condition known as Abortion or "sinking the calf," is one which is often encountered among pregnant cattle. Its occurrence is increasing and is becoming more acutely felt by many breeders, by noticeably lessening the productiveness of their herds.

It has commonly been ascribed to result from a variety of causes, such as errors in feeding and watering, accidents and injuries of all kinds, influences of the weather, and also to supposed defects in the male parent. While abortion, no doubt, may result in some cases from such causes, however, the way in which many of them operate in causing the untimely delivery, has not been acceptably explained, and it would appear that they only account for a very small percentage of the cases in cattle, the larger percentage resulting from a communicable disease, or what is termed "Contagious Abortion."

This disease may be described as a contagious affection of cattle which is manifested by the premature expulsion or untimely delivery of the foetus, owing to an infectious catarrh set up in the womb, the cause of which has been shown to be due to the presence of a germ known as the Bacillus Abortus, or Bang's Bacillus of Cattle Abortion.

Methods of Infection

The manner in which animals become infected, or contract the disease, has been a matter of some dispute. In this connection somewhat extensive investigations have been conducted and the conclusions of certain reliable investigators of the disease would seem to warrant the recognition of two channels by either of which the infection, or germ, may enter the system and reach the womb; one mode being by the mouth and the other by the vagina or genital passage. The possibility of cattle contracting the disease by infection entering thru the mouth into the digestive tract was not generally recognized until during the last few years. However, the experiments and observations of McFadyean and Stockman, in Great Britain, as well as some others, have demonstrated that it is probably one of the most common means by which the infection may take place. The infected matter comes from the womb of infected cattle in the form of a discharge which contains the bacilli or germs in great numbers. These infective discharges being expelled are very liable to contaminate any litter and fodder, such as hay and straw, pastures, and water, which in turn are taken into the mouth and consumed by other pregnant animals. The germs of the disease, which may thus have been taken into the mouth, are in turn swallowed and pass into the intestines or bowels, from which they are absorbed and are carried by the blood thruout the system, until finally they reach and locate themselves in the wall of the womb, which is their favorite place of abode. It is also claimed by some that the germs, in certain cases, even locate themselves in the udder, where they remain stationary for a variable period, and are given off in the milk.

With regard to infection taking place by means of the vagina and genital passage, this was formerly thought to be the main and only method of entrance. It was contended that the discharges from aborting animals, dropping in places such as gutters in the stables, or against the stalls, or being switched by the tails of infected cattle against the genitals of other pregnant cattle occupying adjacent stalls, or the infection being conveyed from female to female thru the medium of the bull during service, constituted the only methods, and essential factors in conveying the disease, by affording a means of entrance directly into the genital passage. Due regard and consideration must always be given to these factors and means of conveying infection, altho the conclusions of the more recent investigations, especially those of McFadyean and Stockman, in Great Britain, incline to the view that infection takes place more frequently by the

mouth, thru ingesting food and water contaminated with infected discharges from aborting cattle.

Irrespective of the manner, by means of which the germs may have entered the body, upon their reaching the womb of pregnant cattle, they begin to operate harmfully by giving rise to a catarrhal condition of its surface (mucous membrane) and also of the contacting foetal membrane (the chorion) causing a gradual separation of the placenta (which forms the nutritive medium or means of connection between the mother and the foetus), which usually results in causing the death of the foetus and its premature expulsion, or untimely delivery.

Symptoms and Course of the Disease

Abortion may take place in pregnant cattle without any previous warnings or indications of its approach and the animal may appear quite well almost up to the moment when the foetus is expelled. The act of expulsion may be quite sudden and prompt and often occurs during the night and in the morning the aborted foetus is found beside the mother, which on the previous evening has appeared to be quite well. In other cases, indications of its probable approach are manifested by the animal, and she is noticed to be restless and uneasy and to keep whisking the tail. The udder may become somewhat enlarged and swollen, denoting the appearance commonly termed "making a bag." The vulva appears swollen and coming from it may be noticed a yellow colored sticky discharge, after which there follows the usual manifestations of impending expulsion of the foetus. It has also been noticed in a large number of cases of cattle abortion, after expulsion of the calf, the after-birth is retained, or as commonly expressed, "the cow fails to clean," and even when after-birth is not retained, a thin, yellowish discharge continues to come from the genital passage for several weeks thereafter. The course of the disease is, as a rule, slow, and the period at which the abortion takes place is variable. The majority of cases seem to occur between the fifth and seventh months of pregnancy.

The usual experience in outbreaks of contagious abortion is that during the first two or three years of its appearance in a herd, it claims many victims and then becomes reduced to a smaller number of cases occurring each year, unless many new females are introduced, which in turn become attacked. Amongst infected cows, a large percentage abort twice in succession, and a certain number three times, after which they sometimes appear to acquire a degree of immunity or resistance to the disease, which enables them to reach the normal period of calving. This feature has apparently led some to volunteer the statement that the disease will disappear of its own accord, or run itself out of a herd in the course of three or four years, provided no freshly infected cows are introduced. This contention is, however, not altogether tenable, because even when no freshly infected cows are introduced, the tendency is for the disease to prevail and attack the young females in the herd, unless special measures are taken to protect them. It is also noticed in a herd where contagious abortion prevails that sterility, or barrenness, also prevails, so that the number of "shy breeders" increases in the herd.

Means of Detecting the Disease

The importance of being able, if possible, to detect and recognize the disease when it first occurs in a herd is apparent, so that measures may be taken to arrest its progress. In this regard the safest course to pursue is to accept the fact of any cow aborting on premises formerly exempt as a sufficient reason for suspecting that the disease has been introduced, and particularly where new females have entered the herd. Additional cases occurring at intervals in the herd should be considered confirmatory of contagious abortion being the cause.

Experiments have been made with the view of devising and adopting some

GREAT WEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING



STOP AND THINK!

The milk which the cow kicks over may be the best milk in the world, but that is no remedy for the disaster. The crop which your stock or your neighbor's has ruined owing to the bad erecting of a poorly made fence, which enabled the cattle to walk through it, may have been set under the best possible condition, but that does not help matters now.

The wise course for any farmer is to avoid such accident, by using a fence that is known to have stood the test when other fences failed.

Our "Great West" Fencing has for many years been the leader of Fences on the Western market.

Try it and be one of the thousands of satisfied customers.

Write for prices and catalogue.

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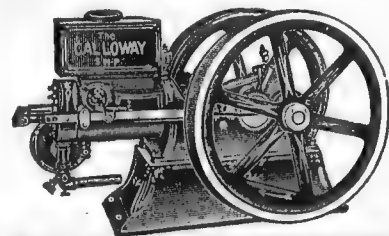
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satisfactory method, or reliable test, capable of determining the presence of infection in female cattle, pregnant or otherwise. Among the methods used for this purpose may be mentioned three, known respectively as the "Abortion Test," the "Agglutination Test," and the "Complement Fixation Test."

The "Abortion test" is also known as the reaction method, and consists of the injection into the veins, or under the skin of suspected cattle, of a substance called "Abortin," which is prepared from cultures of the bacillus or germ of cattle abortion. It is used in a manner somewhat similar to that in the application of the tuberculin test. The reaction is manifested and interpreted by a rise in temperature exceeding 104 deg. F., which begins about the fourth hour after injection, and lasting usually until about the fourteenth hour. Attempts have been made to commercially extol this test. However, its reliability is doubted, as the results are not sufficiently proved to be uniform or satisfactory, as it would appear that while a rise of temperature to 104 deg. or more after the injection of Abortin may be considered as indicative of infection, on the other hand, the absence of this reaction is not considered a safe criterion as to the freedom of infection, as many infected animals apparently fail to respond to the test.

"The Agglutination" and "Complement fixation tests" are two separate serologic or blood tests of a somewhat delicate and complicated nature, which can only be properly performed in a suitably equipped laboratory and by some one skilled in the technique. For making these tests, samples of blood are taken, with proper precautions, from suspected cattle, and sent to a laboratory for examination. The results are based upon the specific action which cultures of the abortion bacillus (the germ) have upon the blood serum of the suspected animals. These tests, when properly performed, appear to be proving trustworthy for the detection of infection in cattle, both before and after the act of abortion.

Prevention and Treatment of the Disease

Up to the present, the most rational means of dealing with contagious abortion in cattle, is along lines of preventive control. The procedure consists in adopting measures to protect a sound herd from becoming infected and to eradicate the disease from an infected herd. The first requisite towards this end, consists in the separation and isolation of any suspected or aborting cattle from other pregnant cows and heifers. Any and all cases of abortion should be regarded, irrespective of excusable circumstances, as at least probably the contagious form, and precautions taken accordingly. As soon therefore as any animal in the stable shows signs of aborting, or that has aborted, it should at once be removed to a separate stable, and the vacated and adjacent stalls, including the floor and gutters, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. All bedding, litter, and feed should be removed from the mangers and stalls and burned, as well as the aborted foetus with its membranes (the after birth).

Cows, after aborting, should have the genital passage washed out, at least once a day, with a warm antiseptic solution, such as a two-per-cent. (2%) solution of Creolin or Carbolic Acid, or a one-in-three-thousand solution of Corrosive Sublimate. All of the contact pregnant females, or those occupying stalls adjacent to the aborting animal should have their hind parts, including the tail and hips, and external genitals, washed thoroughly with an antiseptic solution.

Cattle, after aborting, should be kept isolated, preferably in a stable, for a period of at least one month, and they must not, during this period of time, be pastured in the same fields as healthy pregnant cattle and must not even be kept in pasture fields as long as discharges continue to come from the vulva, because the discharges can infect the grass and water, which, when thus contaminated may remain virulent and a possible source of infection for several months. At the end of the isolation period, before allowing such animals to mingle with the other

members of the herd, it is advisable to wash off the hind parts of the body, and disinfect the vacated stable. Cows, which have aborted, should not be bred again until a period of three months have elapsed and not even then, if they show any signs of discharges coming from the genitals.

Internal medicinal treatment, altho adopted, appears to be of little real curative benefit in contagious abortion. From time to time, certain agents, such as Extract of Black Haw, and Carbolic Acid, have been given internally and have been highly praised by some as a cure, altho in the hands of many others, capable of judging as to their merits, they were found to be of no lasting benefit and their popularity has diminished. The Carbolic Acid treatment consists in administering it daily in drachm doses (teaspoonful) or at intervals of several days thruout the period of pregnancy. After carefully conducted trials with its use, it is impossible to accord it any degree of special value. More recently, another drug, known as Methylene Blue, has come into favor as a likely cure. It is given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls daily in the feed, for a period of five or six weeks. While no objection to the use of Methylene Blue need be taken, or its use discouraged, further reliable confirmation of its alleged curative effects are awaited. Experiments have been undertaken in the treatment of this disease by means of what are termed Bacterins (the dead germs), and also along the lines of immunizing cattle, or protecting them against contracting the disease, by injecting cultures of the Abortion Bacillus into non-pregnant females. As yet, however, sufficient reliable data has not been obtainable to warrant a pronouncement as to their real value.

Up to the present, therefore, the most approved means of dealing with contagious cattle abortion is along the advocated lines of prevention, and, in badly affected herds, to endeavor to build up a herd of sound females by removing female calves from their mothers immediately at birth and keeping them segregated thereafter.

RUSTS OF GRAIN

Red rust and black rust are merely different stages of the same thing. Sometimes we read reports in the newspapers that red rust is attacking the wheat or oats, or again that it is black rust, as tho they were wholly different things. That is incorrect. The rust seen on the straw or grain is the spores, or seed, of a parasitic plant that grows within the grain plant. While the grain is still growing, and before it begins to ripen, the parasitic plant puts forth red spores. These spores may infect other plants the same season, but they do not live thru the winter except in protected places. When the grain begins to ripen, the parasitic plants put forth black spores, spores that are capable of resisting cold and living thru the winter. Peculiarly enough, the black spores cannot re-infect grain, but must have another host plant on which to grow, the barberry hedge. On the barberry, a kind of spores are produced that re-infect grain. Barberry rust infection is not much of a factor in this country. Grain rusts probably travel from the south each year by the blowing of red rust spores. In the south the red rust spores live thru the winter. Dampness on the leaves of the grain, such as is caused by dew or rain, gives the right conditions for the germination of the rust spores, especially if the weather is warm. That is why warm damp weather causes rust on grain.

WRONG MEN IN JAIL

The Grain Growers' Guide is of the opinion that Canada's greatest need is honest politicians. With so many statesmen suffering from criminal tendencies it is difficult to understand on what principle of logic penitentiaries controlled by them are established and maintained. An opulent politician has no occasion, and should have no temptation, to defraud the people if criminal instincts are not inherent in him. Many men in jails and penitentiaries are not of a criminal type, but the victims of circumstances or of an unfavorable environment.—Canadian Co-operator.

Stockmen Attention!

If you are thinking of shipping any stock to So. St. Paul or Chicago this season, please bear in mind that we are situated at both markets, and able to give you the very best of service. We make a specialty of handling Canadian consignments. Being situated at all U. S. markets patronized by Canadian stockmen, consignors to our firm have no additional commission charge to pay in case it is deemed advisable to re-forward consignments from So. St. Paul to Chicago. This is a great advantage to Canadian shippers.

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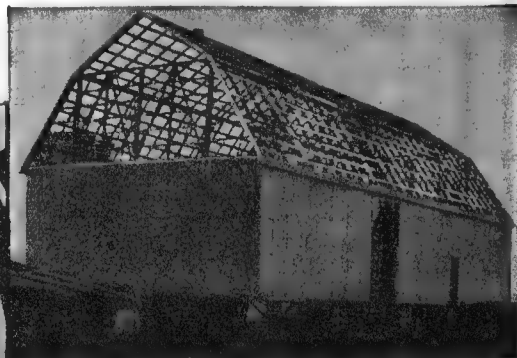
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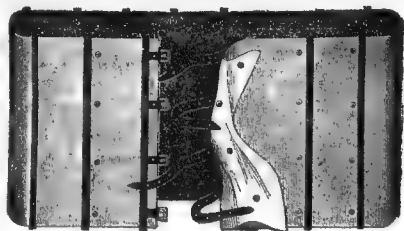
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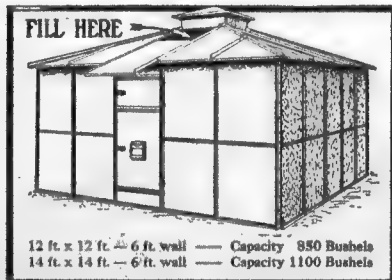


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LIVESTOCK SUGGESTIONS

The department of agriculture has recently issued a bulletin containing some seasonable hints on matters pertaining to the farm. Some of those relating to livestock, and prepared by E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, are as follows:

Feeds

Mill feeds necessary for the coming fall and winter can usually be purchased cheapest during the summer months. Watch the markets closely and buy co-operatively.

Horses

Feed the work horses well during the hard work of summer and fall. A grain mixture of oats, 5 parts, and bran, 1 part, gives excellent satisfaction. When feeding well, don't forget the usual weekly laxative, such as the Saturday night bran mash or the Sunday pastures.

Keep the colt growing rapidly, but not too fat. The growthy, trim colt weaned on grass, grain and milk makes the largest and most valuable horse.

If the mares were not bred in the spring, why not try fall breeding? Fall foals are often fully as economical as spring foals, and you have the mares unimpaired for heavy spring and summer work.

Dairy Cattle

When pastures are short, feed the dairy cows liberally but judiciously on green feed and grain. One bag of meal fed before the cow declines in milk flow is worth four bags in trying to increase the milk flow after a decline.

Conserve the green feed for supplementing pasture. If not sufficient for this year, prepare early for next summer.

Calves never thrive when subject to intense heat and flies. House them comfortably during the day and increase the gains by many pounds.

Beef Cattle

The scarcity of beef warrants the most economical use of pasture. Pasture supplementals—such as green feed—and even a limited grain ration in summer and fall feeding. Finish the steers early and thoroughly. Feed yearlings well. These are usually neglected and much money lost.

Sheep

Sheep were never more profitable than now. The summer and early fall are splendid seasons either to increase the flock or make a start in the sheep business.

Before the sheep go into their winter quarters be sure of the absence of parasites. Fall dipping pays.

Force the lambs on pasture, even tho it necessitates a limited grain ration. Rape and clover pastures are excellent for quick and economic gains.

Before breeding the ewes, flush well on good pasture. It means more and stronger lambs during the coming spring.

Swine

Force the fall litters before winter weather sets in. Only the larger pigs can make the most economic gains in cold weather. Use only the best breeding boars. Good boars are scarce. Do not part too quickly with the proven sire.

MANITOBA WOOL CLIP

The sheep industry has never received the attention it deserves in Manitoba, primarily on account of the high cost of fencing, an essential to the successful handling of sheep under present conditions. This difficulty, to a large extent, is now being overcome, and the breeding of sheep promises to become one of our staple industries.

Sheep should not only be a profitable branch of mixed farming, but their introduction into our farming system will do much to help control the spread of noxious weeds, and an increased supply of lamb and mutton will go a long way in helping to reduce the cost of living, both on the farms and in the cities.

In order to encourage the sheep industry, and assist the farmers of the province in finding a satisfactory market for their wool, the provincial department of agriculture undertook to handle this season's wool clip for the farmers on a co-operative basis.

At the request of the minister of agriculture, Hon. Valentine Winkler, George H. Greig, secretary of the pro-

vincial Sheep Breeders' Association, took charge of the work about the middle of May. Circulars were sent to all known breeders of sheep in the province announcing the plan, and giving instructions for packing and shipping the wool. Upon receipt of the farmer's wool, whether the product of one or two sheep or a thousand, it was carefully weighed, and then graded by an expert wool classifier sent out by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It was then properly packed and the grade and weight branded on each sack.

Upwards of 74,000 pounds, four carloads in all, were received, and finally sold to the highest bidder, a local firm, the North West Hide and Fur Co., securing the lot at \$26.80 per hundred, except for the tags.

In order to make this effort as instructive and helpful as possible, each farmer is paid for the value of his wool, those having good sheep, well cared for, and putting up their wool in good condition receiving the benefit over those whose wool is of inferior quality.

Improvement Possible

Mr. Jennings, the expert grader, pointed out that great improvement could be made in Manitoba wools by better breeding care and feeding of the sheep, as well as by more careful handling of the wool after shearing.

He further stated that much of the Manitoba wool was somewhat lacking in yolk, weak in fibre and dark, as compared with the bright wool of Ontario and Quebec. Of course this is easily accounted for by the fact that in this province sheep are largely used as weed destroyers, and allowed to run on the summerfallow, where they get a great deal of soil blown into the fleeces.

On the whole the results have been most satisfactory, the price realized for the farmers, after paying the one cent per pound commission charged for handling, being from five to seven cents more than would have been realized had the department not taken up the work.

The grades, values and quantities of each are given in the following table:

Grade	Value	Amount
Fine combing .. .	\$.25	738
Fine medium combing .. .	.26	3,942
Medium combing .. .	.27½	16,222
Low medium combing .. .	.27½	32,843
Coarse combing .. .	.27	3,000
Lustre combing .. .	.27	5,745
Fine medium clothing .. .	.25	694
Medium clothing .. .	.25	4,359
Low medium clothing .. .	.25	2,403
Fine clothing .. .	.23	750
Rejections .. .	.23	1,391
Black .. .	.23	1,195
Cots .. .	.23	23
Washed .. .	.35	827
Tags .. .	.08	504
		74,636

FEED THE YOUNG FOAL

Are you giving that young foal the proper care? To become a strong, sound horse when matured the foal must be well nourished and given every advantage possible.

At this time of the year mares and colts are allowed to spend at least a part of the time in the pasture. The foal should be taught to eat grain very early. By placing the feed box from which the dam eats her grain low, the foal, at about two months of age, will begin nibbling with the mother and will soon acquire a taste for the grain.

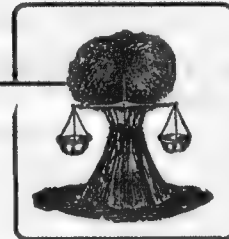
A pen built in one corner of the field made high enough to keep the mare out and allow the colt to pass under will make it possible to feed the foal grain with very little difficulty. Allow the mare in the enclosure with the foal for a few times, and it will soon learn to go in itself. Keep a liberal supply of grain, preferably oats and bran, and perhaps some cracked corn, in the feed box. To induce the dam to loiter about with the colt, have the pen near a shade tree or the salt box.

By weaning time the foal will have become thoroughly accustomed to eating grain and will wean very easily, besides being in better condition as a result of this additional feed.

Try this plan this year and you will be surprised to find a sleek, fat, well-grown colt at weaning time.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College.



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Oakville, Man., Jan. 21, 1915

"Received settlement for my car of wheat to-day for which we are well satisfied. This is the third car you have handled for me this fall and we have been well pleased with the prompt returns. We would highly recommend your Company to any one shipping grain."

Here are the opinions of a few:

Wilcox, Sask., Jan. 20, 1915

"I received the outturns of my car of flax and to say that I am well pleased does not express it. Flax closed at \$1.66½ and this car sold for \$1.69. The G.G.G. Co. is the only Company that ever paid me a premium."

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"I have to thank you for your very prompt attention to my car and also for the satisfactory services rendered by you. I shall be very glad to keep you in mind in future shipments."

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Legal, Alta., April 11, 1915

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The Commercial Course is conducted in English. In all the other departments there are parallel Courses, one in English for the English speaking students, and one in French for the French speaking students. Students are accepted as boarders, half boarders, resident and day scholars. For further information address:

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

to New Zealand's exports in frozen meat and butter and cheese from 1890 to 1909:
Frozen meat, 1890 \$5,000,000.00
Frozen meat, 1900 10,000,000.00
Frozen meat, 1909 17,000,000.00
Butter and cheese, 1890 1,637,000.00
Butter and cheese, 1900 4,500,000.00
Butter and cheese, 1909 12,500,000.00

In conclusion, I would advise every farmer who wants to get the light to write to the Prime Minister of New Zealand for the New Zealand official year book. It will come to you free. Write today.

W. R. BALL.

Deer Mound P.O., Alta.

NOMINATING INDEPENDENTS

Editor, Guide:—The present agitation for independent parliamentary candidates which is being carried on thru the columns of such a popular paper as The Guide is indeed arousing much interest. A good many of us will read, become interested, and resolve that we will take a hand in bringing about this scheme as a remedy for the case so often and correctly diagnosed. But there appears to be a prevailing apathy among the farmers to neglect things of this nature even when they have a chance to help along a bit. In the near future there will no doubt be some action taken in different constituencies to call conventions for the purpose of nominating Independent candidates. It will perhaps happen that a notice will be sent to each polling division, asking that they send delegates to a convention. Some of these notices may fall into the hands of those who are neglectful or opposed to nominating Independents. To these I wish to say: If you favor Direct Legislation, now is your time to practice in a measure that which you preach. Don't keep the notices hid and deprive the electors of appointing delegates. Put yourself out a little and refer it to the people, and then if you care to oppose it you should be given a hearing. Hoping that this letter may appear soon in your paper, which I consider the most educative journal in Western Canada.

EDWARD R. POWELL

Wiseton, Sask.

HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I have been reading the annual report of the inter-municipal hail insurance scheme in your issue of March 17, 1915, which has undoubtedly proved highly satisfactory. J. E. Paynter, chairman, in his statement, showed that while the year began with a cash balance of \$7.70 and unpaid claims of \$126,472.62, the commission now had a surplus of \$348,391.55, making it possible to pay all claims and still have a balance of \$80,878.67 on hand. In 1913 the net revenue from 115 rural municipalities was \$788,389.50, while in 1914, with the addition of 11 municipalities, the revenue amounted to \$856,994.19. In view of the 5 cents per acre having accomplished the facts above stated, ought not an addition of say 2½ or 3 cents premium per acre pay insurance at the rate of \$9.00 or \$10.00 per acre for a total loss. The \$5.00 per acre at the present time does not give adequate insurance either for a part or total loss of crop from hail. It also has a tendency to make farmers go in for further insurance in the straight line insurance companies, whose rates are somewhat excessive. But in order to get a reasonable insurance on his crops the farmer has to take out a further policy in the straight line companies. Let us hear what other farmers have to say on this municipal hail scheme.

BENJ. STOCKS.

Kindersley, Sask.

REGARDING CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—In reference to John Campbell's letter and your foot note thereto in your issue of June 2, there is no shadow of doubt whatever that if the great so-called Co-operative Elevator Co. would adopt the system of paying a portion of the profits to the patrons of the company their business would go ahead by leaps and bounds. It is difficult for some men to see the advantage of dealing with them when their neighbors selling grain on or about the same day get a better price thru the commission man.

I do not believe that it is because they cannot find a solution to the problem. It is my strong belief that they do not want to until they are compelled to. They prefer to pay the highest rate of interest to their shareholders their charter will allow and heap up a big reserve capital. If the G.G.G. Co. are sincere in their desire to find a solution let them do as they did a year or so ago. They gave a good prize for the best advertisement sent in by a certain date. This being a difficult problem I would suggest that \$1,000 spent in this way in four prizes, \$500, \$300 and two of \$100 each, would, if put into operation, return them wonderful increase of business.

I contend that interest on capital in all co-operative work should be at a fixed rate, according to the position of the money market and should have a first charge after all trading liabilities, then a set percentage of profit be placed to reserve fund and the balance paid to the patrons of the company who have brought the business in the fairest way possible. It may not be possible to satisfy every one; no man or collection of men can hope to obtain this. Each line of business has its own peculiarities. But let them say what they require and if they cannot find a solution others can I am sure.

W. H. TURNER.

Jenner, Alta.

TAXATION OF CROWN LANDS

Editor, Guide:—I beg leave to submit for discussion a question which at the present time is of vital interest to many of the progressive farmers thruout the province who wish to go into stock raising. I allude to the taxation of crown lands held under grazing lease for municipal purposes. I am aware that the Ranchers or Stockmen's Associations are fighting this at the present time and I want to know what to do in my case, whether I should pay taxes under protest, refuse to pay any taxes except supplementary revenue tax, or what procedure I would be justified in following.

I hold a lease for a section of school land near town (one mile) adjoining my farm for which I have received notice of assessment at \$30 per acre, being the highest rate of assessment in the municipality, and to pay all taxes at such rate of assessment, build fence, etc., makes it impossible for a farmer to get a fair start into stock raising from the financial point of view.

W. RATCLIFFE.

Central Butte, Sask.

Radium, which has been selling for \$120,000 to \$160,000 a gram, is now produced from the Colorado carnotite ores by the United States Bureau of Mines at a cost of \$36,050 a gram. A bulletin giving details will be issued in the fall.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Marketing Your Grain

Continued from Page 8

izes both storage space and working capital. A common procedure is to buy a year's supply, stipulating delivery and payment at quarterly periods. The millers naturally desire to meet the wishes of their customers, but before they can make definite sales they must see that they can buy enough wheat to fulfil the contracts. They also desire to put off taking delivery and making payment until the wheat is needed, so as to conserve their storage space and working capital. They therefore find sellers who will make present sales at fixed prices for future delivery and payment. With knowledge that they can so buy wheat at definite prices they can then quote prices for flour to their customers for different deliveries, and upon making such sales can immediately protect themselves by purchasing the required amount of wheat on a similar basis. It is this simple procedure which in practice establishes our big markets for the different future deliveries.

On the other hand, it would not be wise to sell all of a crop at once, even if it could be transported and delivered immediately. By offering it as the buyer needs it the price is much better maintained. As it has to be stored somewhere until consumption, it is economical to store it in small units near the fields of production, and then to efficiently utilize transportation facilities by shipping steadily at about the rate of consumption. It is therefore desirable for producers or owners to be able to sell at definite prices for delivery in the future when it is convenient to ship. The establishment of quotations for different deliveries enables the sellers to select sales which show them the greatest profit.

The whole system is thus both a convenience and a necessity to both producers and consumers. Thru it the entire trade is simplified, prices are stabilized, economy of capital, both fixed and liquid, is secured, and the necessary assistance by financial agencies is made effective and cheap.

What is a 'Future'?

When a cash trade is made it involves the transfer of and payment for some particular grain as shown by warehouse receipts delivered. When a future trade is made no particular parcel of grain is covered. The trade only involves an obligation to deliver and to receive a definite amount of proper grade at a specified time and at a fixed price. Any parcel of grain of that grade may be delivered. Because not only an obligation or contract and not the actual grain itself is traded in, it is unnecessary to have the grain in hand when selling it.

Because the future trading involves only obligations, the rules of the Grain Exchange do not require any cash payments between buyers and sellers at the time the contracts are made. Instead of this, the rules require daily cash settlements according to market fluctuations. Thus, if X buys future wheat from Y and the price goes down, X loses and Y profits, and X pays Y every day the full amount. On the other hand, if the price goes up, then X gains and Y loses, and Y pays X every day the full amount. Thus the money representing fluctuations is paid back and forth every day and the differences are reduced to zero.

Altho these future trades involve only contracts or obligations, they are definite in their terms and may be freely dealt with. One may buy or sell and then sell or buy again before delivery time, thus cancelling the obligation. Futures may be "switched" from one delivery time to another by simply selling or buying the one future and then buying or selling the other.

The system of trading in futures is the result of the necessity of the millers to buy wheat to fill flour contracts sold ahead. Producers or sellers use it to sell at the various prices for corresponding deliveries to obtain better prices or to suit the convenience of deliveries. Its purpose is therefore sound as it is founded on the requirements of commerce. It is true that it provides an easy opportunity for speculation or gambling, but the Grain Exchange must not be blamed if its commercial uses are twisted to meet the desires of

speculators. Any blame must be put upon the shoulders of those who use it for that purpose.

Speculation Outside the Trade

The institution of trading for the various futures simply multiplies the chances for fluctuations over extended periods due to laws of supply and demand and other contributing factors of value. If the market provided only for dealing in cash grain, all factors of value would be focused and concentrated therein. When the market provides for dealing in futures the influence of all the factors of value is spread over all the dealings, both for present and future deliveries. This immediately introduces new factors which confine fluctuations of the various prices to relatively narrow limits. The elements of value are so much talked about and the machinery of the exchange is so convenient that a very attractive field is opened to speculation. Speculators, both professional and amateur, are found on every grain market. They try to forecast and thus take advantage of the fluctuations in the various prices for different deliveries. It is a well-known fact that the broader the market, meaning the more sellers and buyers, the better and fairer are the prices. Therefore speculators who constitute both buyers and sellers probably are no disadvantage and may be of considerable advantage. It is immaterial that they do not expect to consume any grain. They must always depend upon the miller to eventually purchase all they may buy. They obviously cannot offer to pay less than the miller and obtain any grain. Thus they cannot depress prices below actual value. They therefore cannot hurt the producer. If they bid up prices the producer gets the benefit. They seem to exercise an unnecessary function, which nevertheless tends to broaden marketing facilities and to act as a stabilizer of prices.

Factors Determining Future Values

The differences between prices for spot and the various future deliveries of the same grade are due to several factors. Grain, particularly wheat, is not perishable. If it is in good condition it can be kept indefinitely. Present value is the cash price quoted for spot delivery, and is determined by the fundamental law of supply and demand. An owner of spot grain may carry it for future delivery at a cost covering interest on the money invested in the grain and storage charges in the elevator, which include insurance. This shows the three principal factors, namely, storage, insurance and interest, all of which involve duration of time. Occasionally there are other factors, but as they seldom appear they have no permanent or material bearing.

Terminal Charges Affect Prices

Under the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange grain is deliverable upon contracts for spot or future delivery only when it is in store in a public terminal elevator at Fort William or Port Arthur. It is therefore evident that the charges in force in such public terminal elevators and which involve the element of time are reflected in the prices for future delivery. The only such item is the charge for storage, which includes full insurance and which becomes the principal factor entering into the cost of carrying grain. If one has grain in store which could be delivered immediately on a cash sale and for some reason he wants to carry it for future delivery, he will have to pay the terminal storage charge, which includes insurance, and he will have to pay or lose the interest on the money invested in the grain. He must therefore ask a buyer a price sufficiently higher than cash value to reimburse him for these charges or he will actually be out of pocket by the transaction. Such difference between prices for different deliveries constitutes what is known as "full carrying charge."

Continued Next Week

Panama Canal earnings for the eleven months ending May 1, 1915, amount to \$3,883,074.93; the cost of operation was \$3,705,275.43; leaving a net profit of \$177,799.50. Interest and depreciation are not included in the expenditures.

Don't leave part of your corn crop in the field to waste

Harvest your entire crop—kernel, cob, stalk, leaf and tassel—keep it fresh and juicy for your stock in an

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Stop the waste of your corn crop due to the fodder being dried and exposed to the weather and increase the productivity of your stock by feeding plenty of silage.

You have still time to get a silo up before the corn is ready to go in. Don't wait until next year. If you put the silo up now and feed silage this winter, the silo will pay for itself before spring. If you neglect to do this, you will lose the cost of a good silo this winter.

An Ideal Green Feed Silo ordered now can be supplied promptly and you will be able to get it up in time without extra expense for help.

Ask for catalogue, prices and terms of the Ideal Green Feed Silo, stating size and style you wish or the number of heads of stock you wish to feed.



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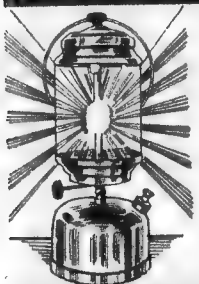
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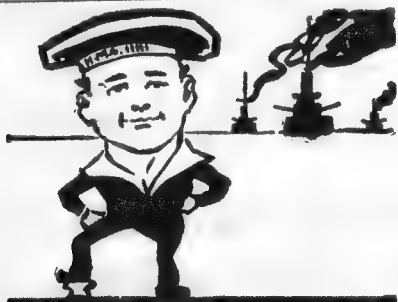
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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

THE WEATHER MAN'S WAYS

You have often heard the oldtimers talk, no doubt, about the wonderful knowledge the Indians possess of the weather man's moods and intentions. You see it is this way: The Indian has always lived out of doors and his work or play has always been affected by the weather's behavior, so he has learned to watch every cloud, and to put a meaning into every shift of the wind. He cannot tell for very certain what is going to happen, of course, for the weather man has an untold number of surprise packets which he sends us from time to time, but he knows more about the weather than most folk.

Now I do not expect you to know as much about these things as the Indian, but I do assure you that if you take to studying the clouds and the sunsets and the winds you will be surprised to find out how often Nature repeats herself. Anyway clouds are such queer and beautiful things to watch that you will never find this game tiresome.

DIXIE PATTON.

TO BE A SOLDIER IN INDIA

I want to join the Young Canada Club, and as I have to write a story to do so, I would write about my life. I would like to be a British soldier. I would take a course of training at the Sandhurst Military college and leave there a Lieutenant. Then I would like to be drafted out to a station in Northern India among the hillmen tribes. We would start on a transport at Southampton, and come down by the Bay of Biscay, then around by Portugal. We would stay at Gibraltar for about two days and have quite a few drills on the ship while we stayed there. We would stop at Malta for a while. While we were stopped the people would come out and sell us Turkish delight and we would throw coins into the water and they would dive and bring them up in their mouths. When we got enough coal at Malta we would go to Aden. Aden is a small coaling station at the entrance of the Red Sea. We would not stay at Aden very long. We would steam across the Arabian Sea to Bombay. Then entrain at Bombay to a station at the foot of the hills. **MURRAY McLELLAN, Age 11.**
Bradwardine P.O., Man.

MY IDEA OF A HAPPY LIFE

When I am a man I would like to own and run a farm. I would prefer this because I consider it the most healthful way of living, and also because a person is happier when employed than when idle.

I would go in for mixed farming, and employ two or three men all the time. To get the best results, I would have only pure-bred stock, down to the hens. My land would be kept clear of weeds, and the farm would be situated near some flourishing town in the golden west, because I would wish to have every advantage for my family.

I would like to have a concrete walk to the barn, which every up-to-date farmer should have.

The house would be a large, comfortable one, fitted with all modern improvements, telephone, water system and electric lights. I would like it to be surrounded by trees, with a beautiful green lawn in front. On the east and south sides of the house it would have a verandah, and above the veranda on the south side a balcony.

The cellar would be of concrete and fitted with a furnace. At the back of the house I would like a conservatory, wherein would be grown flowers common to our land and also those which grow in warmer climates. I would like to have a jovial, good-looking and obedient family living in the house, also

a neat, intelligent and cheerful wife. I would also keep a room just on purpose for my parents, as I would like them to visit me often.

My spare time would be spent in travelling, hunting, fishing, motoring, and bathing, when possible.

In my travels I would wish, to see Europe, Africa, Asia and South America, besides our own continent.

I would, if possible, live near a river, and some days when I wanted to be perfectly idle, I would go out in a motor launch (which I would, of course, own) and sit comfortably back on the cushions while I read newspapers and magazines, among them The Grain Growers' Guide, the farmers' best friend, which I hope, even at that time, will have our interesting page.

So few dreams of the future come true that I do not expect all of this one to be realized.

SYDNEY R. HICKS, Age 13.
Rossetti, Sask.

A PERFECTLY HAPPY LIFE

I would like to go to school as long as possible, and then go to live with grandmother in the fruit district in Ontario, as I think I would enjoy picking and eating strawberries and other fruit. I would like to go to picnics, and to the stores to make purchases for mother and grandmother.

After a few years I would like to go to the Scilly Isles, Cornwall, England, with my mother, father, my brother and sisters. We would keep large flower gardens, from which we would supply the flower markets of London and other cities. It would be so nice to live near the sea and watch the boats passing. We would enjoy the flowers so much. I would always stay at home and help mother and father.

GRACE MOTT, Age 12.
Glenada, Sask.

A GIRL'S WISH

When I am a woman I would like to be a teacher and I would like to have a big school with a lot of children to teach. I like little children best.

The house I would like to board in when I am teaching would be a cottage painted a cream color, trimmed with green, having beautiful grounds with lovely flowers such as pansies and sweet peas. I would also like it to have lovely oak and maple trees.

I would like them to have a little baby at their house, for I love babies. In the inside I would like there to be nice curtains with red roses on them, and nicely draped over the windows, and would like there to be linoleum on the floor.

I would like my bedroom to be nice and to have a wash-stand and a bureau with a big long looking-glass, so that I could see all myself at once.

When I am a teacher I would like to have a first class or a second class certificate so as to teach a lifetime and earn lots of money. I would not keep it all myself, but share it with my mother and father and relations if they are living.

Of course, I would not sit down all the time. I would be making things for the Ladies' Aid if there is anything to do and if they have a Ladies' Aid. I would also teach my children games and help to make them happy. I would also take a sun-bath every day if there is any sun.

I would like to live in the country about a mile from the town, and have a house painted white and trimmed with red, with a veranda and a bay-window on it. Downstairs I would like to have a kitchen, diningroom, parlor and bedroom. Upstairs I would like to have three or four bedrooms and a hall.

WILHELMINA MARTIN, Age 11.
Shoal Lake, Man.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A TRAVEL DAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—A meeting of the Hillview Women Grain Growers was held on June 19. Provisions were made for obtaining contributions to the Patriotic Acre and Belgian Relief funds, and arrangements completed for a picnic to be held June 26.

A very interesting program followed, the topic being "Travels in Other Lands." The countries represented were Scotland, New Zealand, New Mexico and France, and varied phases of the subject were dealt with.

Mrs. Elder interested all her hearers in her description of the "hiring fair" in the lowlands of Scotland, in the quaint dress of the workers and in the general farming customs.

Mrs. Kyle then carried us in imagination to beautiful New Zealand, and gained our sympathy for the brave and intelligent Maoris. We could not fail to be interested in the account of the development of the country and the manner in which woman suffrage was obtained.

We had a complete change again when Mrs. Boutz gave us a description of New Mexico. She pictured to us the farms with their excellent irrigation and thick walled houses offering such splendid protection against heat and cold, the Mexicans with their small pieces of land, content with their small earnings as long as they could have their frugal meal of frigoles, which we understand is a species of bean.

In France we saw our allies as they are in their everyday life, both at work and at play, in city and in country.

Our imaginary travels were continued in the roll call, which was answered by a few words relating to the birthplace of each member. An enjoyable meeting closed with a recitation given by Miss Wilkinson.

L. E. GRUCHY,
Sec., Hillview W.G.G.A.

Piche, Sask.

In few ways could an afternoon be spent in so pleasing a manner as in travel study. In our cosmopolitan west few communities are made up of people from the same part of the world. It would be well if each club included in its program an afternoon of travels in other lands.

—E. A. S.

CASE OF GREAT NEED

A little girl of twelve, who is the oldest of five children, writes that she and her sisters are without clothing. They are longing for some shoes and underclothing. Mortgage, debt and poor crops have taken their homestead, leaving them in great need. Clubs that wish to send clothing please communicate with provincial secretary for name, and clothing may be sent direct to family.

RAIN NOT A DAMPENER

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Women Grain Growers' Association of Milestone held their first regular meeting at the home of Mrs. McGilvray, on June 25. The meeting was held a little early in order to discuss plans for a joint picnic to be given by the combined Men's and Women's Grain Growers' Societies on July 1, the proceeds to be used in Red Cross work.

The meeting was opened by a roll call. A goodly amount of material was contributed by members of the society, namely: 14 yards of cheesecloth, 15 yards of buttercloth, 5 yards of cotton, 2 sheets, 2 packages of linen to be used for bandages, and other supplies in the Red Cross work.

Considerable work was done, plans touching on different kinds of work were discussed, three new members were enrolled, refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.

The picnic referred to above came off in July at Albert Ross' place, Creek Valley, an ideal spot. Great preparations had been made for a splendid day of sports and for a good musical program as well. Ice cream and fruit were in abundance, but the day dawned cold

and the wind grew higher and colder as the day advanced. Between the showers, which occurred every half hour, the races and sports went on merrily. Free meals were served, and there was a goodly crowd despite the weather. A satisfying amount of funds were cleared for the Red Cross work.

MRS. J. H. SMITH,
Sec., Milestone W.G.G.A.

It is pleasing to note that the club is progressing so well with their Red Cross work. Other associations that wish to follow their example should correspond with their provincial secretary to gain information in regard to the work that they might take up.

—E. A. S.

A VERY BUSY SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—I wish to thank you for the helpful suggestions that you sent us. We had no meeting in May, as it rained on the day set, so our second meeting was held on June 19. At this time we elected four directors, a suffrage committee and a social committee were also appointed. We discussed the constitution, and it was decided to get one for each member. I am enclosing one dollar and ten cents and would like you to send twenty-two copies.

We will take up the "Studies in Rural Citizenship" at our next meeting. One member volunteered to lead the discussion with a paper on Study 6, "The Rural Home—Yesterday and Tomorrow." The discussion of the Victorian Order of Nurses was left until next meeting, and meanwhile we are trying to arouse an interest for this in the community.

We would like a paper on the suffrage question, if you have had any sent in. It would be of benefit to us, as it seems hard to get more than a very few interested in the subject.

MRS. CHAS. ST. JOHN,
Sec., Oseola W.G.G.A.

Lawson, Sask.

I am sure that interest in the suffrage question will result when attention is given to that subject. It is worthy of frequent discussion, which will bring to the members the realization that they have a right to support with the vote their point of view on the many matters requiring legislative action that affects the welfare of women and their children.

—E. A. S.

FURNISHING JOINT REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking:—This being the first letter to you regarding our auxiliary, perhaps some general remarks on the organization would be in order. The Women's Section of the Waterloo Grain Growers has been organized for some months now. We have a total membership of seventeen and are still hoping for more in the near future.

We hold our meetings the third Saturday of each month, usually at the home of the different members, altho one of our most successful meetings was held at the schoolhouse, the topic under discussion being "Relation of the School to the Home." The program of our gatherings usually consists of two or more papers on the subject to be discussed, as well as musical items, roll call, etc. The Sydenham and Wolverine Associations, together with our assistance and co-operation, are preparing and furnishing one room of the co-operative building in Guernsey for a rest room. On July 7 the Union Grain Growers are to hold their first annual picnic just west of the village. At the present time our auxiliary has promise of interesting and helpful meetings during the summer. With best wishes to all such organizations, I remain,

HELEN BROWN,

Correspondent, Waterloo W.G.G.A.
Such a report of so splendid a line of work as the Waterloo Association are taking up should act as an incentive for the formation of the Women's Section of Grain Growers' Associations. Such a club is of undreamed of value to the community.

—E. A. S.

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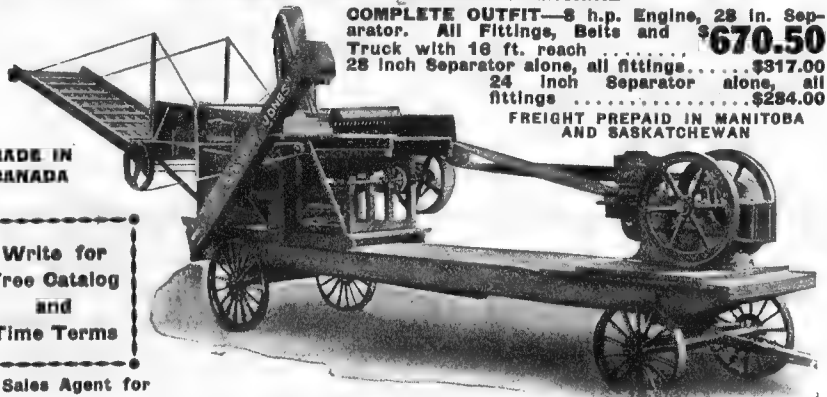
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22

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 7

water is of no use; it needs formalin to combat mould, disease and decay. The cold, wet weather brought another heavy crop of weeds, so I harrowed each way before the corn was one inch high, stirring all the soil covering the corn entirely, but killing all the weeds in the two-leaf stage. Another harrowing on a hot day, cross ways of the rows when three inches high will save all the tedious hand hoeing and benefit the crop. To do this harrowing and not hurt the plants the ground must be very fine, level, free from surface stone and packed firm. With one or two cultivations and one hoeing I expect corn from seven to nine feet, which under other methods would have meant a failure. Having to cut with the binder, I sow rank in rows thirty inches apart, which gives a more slender stalk. I choose the windiest day possible, cut one way facing the wind, and the results in the way of quick work, good sheaves and care of the binder are more satisfactory than any other method I have tried. The reel is not necessary if the wind is strong.

For winter storage I generally stack the corn near the barn after freeze-up. Make a bottom two feet deep and eight feet wide of brush or poles and cover with straw, so that no ground moisture can rise. Build with heads to the centre two rows of sheaves only, filling the centre with oat sheaves to keep it high and cover the stack with the same or with hay. Being high and narrow the air has good circulation around the sheaf butts, and, if quite dry when stacked, the fodder will never go musty. This plan is better in every way than digging it out of snow drifts in the winter, which job in itself will do much to give corn culture a setback with any but the most enthusiastic.

—T.W.W.

Man.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

DECEASED SON'S HOMESTEAD

Q. My son died before proving up on his homestead. I have completed these duties and now have patent on same. Can I sell land without further action? By this I mean do I have to advertise same before I can sell?—G.G.G., Alta.

A. Yes, you can sell land without further action. You need not advertise for debts.

TITLE TO HOMESTEAD

Q. Can a British subject who takes out intention papers in the U.S.A., but who was never allowed to vote in elections, and who had not lived in the U.S. for five years and sixty days, and hence did not become naturalized, obtain a clear title to his homestead in Canada?—J.H.V., Alta.

A. Yes. You are still a British subject and should have no trouble whatever in connection with your homestead. The rule is that a British subject by birth is a British subject until he specifically renounces such nationality.

EXTENSION OF MORTGAGE

Q. A sold his farm to B in 1905 and took a mortgage. In 1909 A died and C assumed the mortgage. There has never been anything paid on the principal but interest has always been paid each year. Is the mortgage still good?—E. K., Sask.

A. The mortgage is still good, but we would advise you to get a proper extension agreement at once or take proceedings on the mortgage.

WORTHLESS REAL ESTATE

Q. Two years ago I bought a subdivision lot in Athabasca Landing from an Alberta real estate agent. I have paid in one hundred and seventy-five dollars and now find my lot to be worthless. Can I demand the refund of my money?

A. Yes, if you can return lot.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE

Q. Four years ago I rented my farm in Manitoba to a young unmarried man for three years. One year after I lent him \$500 to buy stock. A year ago last April he died suddenly. His brother, a married man living close by, took charge of everything and wrote saying he intended running the farm. I wrote him concerning the \$500 note. Last fall he paid \$100 and



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interest on it, and said he could not pay the balance until he sold some of the horses in the spring, so I gave him till March. Before that time he sold 8 or 10 horses. I wrote asking for the balance of the note, but he said he did not sell horses for cash. I then told him I would take some of the notes as security and give him till fall to pay the note, but can not get an answer. What steps should I take to get my money? Has he a right to take all his brother's property and do as he likes with it without giving any to his sisters? How long should I wait before I can collect this money? Should not

he have made a sale of his brother's property and paid his debts?—A Subscriber, Man.

A. You had better have a lawyer look into this matter for you at once. No one has the right to meddle with an estate without taking out administration. If an administrator has been appointed you may sue him.

LIBERALS CARRY MANITOBA

Premier Norris was sustained by an overwhelming majority in the general provincial election in Manitoba on Friday, August 6. From incomplete returns available Saturday morning it appears that the new Conservative party led by Sir James A. M. Aikins, ex-M.P. for Brandon, secured only five seats, the Liberals winning 38, and Inde-

pendents three. Both Sir James Aikins and his first lieutenant, W. H. Sharpe, ex-M.P. for Lisgar, failed to secure seats. F. J. Dixon, Independent Progressive, had a majority of over 4,000 in Centre Winnipeg. The other Independents elected were Ald. R. A. Rigg, Social Democrat, North Winnipeg, and F. D. Furley, Independent Liberal, Gimli. There are three deferred elections.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 7, 1915

Wheat—Up to Friday of this week cash wheat shows an advance over figures for last Saturday from 4 to 7 cents. Unfavorable weather throughout the Eastern States has contributed more to the advance than anything else. Reports of black rust have been received from time to time, and in some districts damage from this source would seem to be rather severe. Conditions in Western Canada are, for the most part, favorable to a large harvest. Lately U.S. markets have been weaker on better weather reports. Winter wheat should soon be moving in large lots, and with fair weather the cutting of spring wheat here and in the U.S. will be on in a few weeks. The pressure of so much wheat coming on the market is looked upon as a factor in reducing values. Closing figures for October wheat Friday 104½, and last Saturday the close was 104½.

Oats—Have shown considerable strength lately; closing price on Saturday, July 31, was 56 cents for 2 C.W. and on Friday of this week the close was 59 cents. October oats quoted yesterday at 41½.

Barley—Nothing much doing, prices slightly stronger toward end of week. Cash 3 barley worth yesterday 67 cents.

Flax—Stronger during last few days, cash 1 N.W.C. flax yesterday being quoted at 142½. Last Saturday the quotation was 137½. Trade rather dull.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 3	105½	105	111½
Aug. 4	106	106½	112
Aug. 5	105½	105½	111
Aug. 6	104½	104½	110½
Aug. 7	105	104½	110½
Aug. 9	Civic Holiday		
Week ago	106½	106½	
Year ago	105½	104	111
Oats—			
Aug. 3	41½		
Aug. 4	42½		
Aug. 5	42½		
Aug. 6	41½		
Aug. 7	41½		
Aug. 9	Civic Holiday		
Week ago	41½		
Year ago	48		
Flax—			
Aug. 3	142½		
Aug. 4	141½		
Aug. 5	144½		
Aug. 6	146		
Aug. 7	149½		
Aug. 9	Civic Holiday		
Week ago	144½		
Year ago	149½	151	148

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 5)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	\$1.42
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.53
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.51½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.43½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	1.51½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.51½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.46½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.39½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.46½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.49
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.45½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.40½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.37
No. 3 wheat, part car, bin burnt	1.31½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.38
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.37½
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.41
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.42½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	1.34½
No. 3 mixed wheat, part car	1.18
No grade wheat, part car, mixed	1.31
Wheat screenings, part car, per ton	16.50
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	15.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.42
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.39
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.25

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 3 to August 7 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
Aug. 3	128½	126	121	112	100½	93	..	56	55	55	51	49½	65	60	55	49½	139½	136½	..	..	..
4	131	129	123	114	107	98	..	58	55	55	52	50	60	61	56	50	138½	135½	..	..	..
5	132	130	125	116	107	100	..	58	57	57	55	52	66	61	56	52	141½	138½	..	..	..
6	132	130	126	118	110	..	..	59	58½	58½	56	53	67	63	57	53	142½	139½	..	..	..
7	132½	130½	127	118	110	..	..	59	58½	58½	56	53	67	63	57	57	146	143	..	..	..
9	CIVIC HOLIDAY																				
Week ago	128½	125½	121	111	110	..	..	59	55	55	50	49	..	..	..	..	141	138	..	..	..
Year ago	109½	107½	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	August 7	Year Ago	Aug. 5	July 31	Aug. 6	Aug. 6		Aug. 7	Year Ago	July 30	July 31	July 31	Aug. 10
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers, dry feed	7.25-7.50	7.25-7.50	8.30-8.75	6.25-10.25	6.00-9.00	6.00-9.00	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	27c	20c	20c	20c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	8.00-8.30	6.75-7.00	6.25-10.25	6.00-9.00	No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	25c	20c	20c	19c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.50-6.75	7.50-8.00	6.75-7.85	5.75-6.00	6.00-9.00	Good round lots	18c-19c	14c-15c	16c-18c	16c	18c	..
Best fat cows	5.60-6.00	5.75-6.00	6.75-7.85	5.75-6.00	3.10-9.25	5.00-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)	14c-15c	16c-18c	25c-27c	20c	12c	..
Medium cows	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	6.00-6.50	4.00-5.50	3.10-9.25	5.00-6.50	Strictly new laid	75c	95c	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.15-\$1.25	\$1.00
Common cows	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.00	4.00-5.50	3.10-9.25	5.00-6.50	Potatoes						
Choice heifers	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50	8.00-8.40	5.75-6.00			In sacks, per bushel, new						
Best bulls	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.50	3.75-4.25		3.25-5.50	Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.25	4.50-4.75	6.00-6.50			4.25-5.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	30c	25c-27c		32c-35c	25c
Best feeding steers	6.00-6.35		6.50-7.50	5.75-6.25		5.00-7.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	23c	22c	20c-23c		21c-23c	23c
Best stocker steers	5.60-6.00		5.00-5.75			4.50-6.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.65	42c per lb. of butter-fat			\$2.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80			Live Poultry						
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$65			Spring Chickens	8c		17c	40c each	15c	10c
Hogs							Fowl	10c		9c	30c-45c	10c	8c
Choice hogs	\$7.75-\$8.50	\$8.35-\$8.75	\$9.00-\$9.10	\$7.50	\$6.80-\$7.60	\$5.50-\$7.00	Ducks	12c		14c	50c		
Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.75			\$6.00-\$6.90		Geese				\$1.25		
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50					Turkeys	12c-13c		15c	\$1-\$2	13c	
Sheep and Lambs			springers				Hay (per ton)						
Choice lambs	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$9.00-10.50		\$7.25-\$9.10		No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$12		\$8	\$6	\$13
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.50-\$6.50		\$6.25-\$7.10		No. 1 Upland	\$15	\$12				
							No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$17	\$14	\$9		
							No. 1 Midland	\$11					

and bottoms are entirely inadequate to cope with exportation of corn.

Buenos Ayres—Wheat closed yesterday easy, with indications of rain. Cash situation very firm, with low grades in good demand. Corn firm, with low grades in stocks decreasing.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected on Thursday, Aug. 5:		1915	1914
No. 1 Man. Nor. wheat	12	..	..
No. 2 Man. Nor. wheat	34	..	..
No. 3 Man. Nor. wheat	14	..	..
No. 4 and others	7	..	..
Winter wheat	1	..	..
Total	68	65	..
Oats	14	12	..
Barley	4	..	..
Flax	3	8	..
Total	89	85	..
C. P. R.	..	83 cars	..
C. N. R.	..	6 cars	..
Total	..	89 cars	..

EMBARGO ON U.S. PARTIALLY REMOVED

The Dominion Veterinary Director-General advises that the prohibitory order of May 9 last, which has been in force as a safeguard against the infection of foot-and-mouth disease from the United States, has been amended.

This amendment went into effect on August 2, and removes all restrictions, outlined in the order of May 9, against the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The original order, however, still remains in force for other States in the Union.

Animals, their parts and products, also hay and straw may now be imported from the States above mentioned, provided that shipments of same are not unloaded in any States other than those mentioned. Each shipment must be accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the goods comprising the consignment are the product of the States above mentioned, and have not been unloaded in any other than one of the said States. The inspectors of this branch have been notified that unless this affidavit accompanies the shipment, entry must be refused. It might be well, therefore, for shippers to pay particular attention to this detail, otherwise they will experience difficulty at the boundary.

In the case of live animals, the usual requirements of the department as to quarantine, health certificates or mallein or tuberculin tests must be observed.

CIVIC HOLIDAY

Owing to Monday, August 9, being a Civic Holiday in Winnipeg, The Guide goes to press on Saturday this week. As a consequence market prices are those in effect up to Saturday, August 7.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Much more numerous arrivals than had been looked for tumbled down prices today in the hog market here. Cattle found virtually no shipping outlet. There was but little outside competition either for sheep or lambs, but late sales of western lambs brought higher prices.

South St. Paul, Aug. 5.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stockyards today: Cattle, 2,100; calves, 500; hogs, 3,000; sheep, 1,200; cars, 120.

Cattle—Fat cattle values were steady today. Little material of good grade appeared. Canadian and Dakota grassers of a fair to plain sort comprising

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, August 5, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.32	\$1.50½
2 Nor. wheat	1.30	1.48½
3 Nor. wheat	1.25	1.43½
3 white oats	.57	.52
Barley	66-66	69-76
Flax, No. 1	1.41½	1.66½
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.05½	Sept. 1.06½
Dec. wheat	1.05½	1.06½
May wheat	1.11	..

much of the material. Stockers and feeders were disposed of at the same terms as on Wednesday, as were dairy cows and veal calves.

Hogs—Cost and price range of hogs for Aug. 5. Average weight, 280 lbs.; average cost, \$6.45; price range, \$5.75 to \$7.25.

Hog trade was slow to start today and prices eventually proved 10 to 15 cents lower than on the previous day. Light droves were listed at \$6.70 to \$7.10, mixed at \$6.25 to \$6.40; and heavies between \$5.75 and \$6.10.

Sheep—Sheep and lamb supplies were moderately liberal today. Sale of a string of Montana wethers at \$6.35 was the feature of the session. Prices looked steady at the week's advance of 25 cents reported Monday.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—The receipts of livestock at the Toronto market yesterday were fifty-two cars, containing 508 head of cattle, 148 calves, 635 hogs, 517 sheep and lambs and 285 horses for the British army.

Prices yesterday were about the same as on Monday. All buyers offered steady prices for good to choice steers and heifers, tho the demand was slow for the poorer grades and prices for these were lower.

The inquiry for stockers and feeders was poor, but there was little change in prices compared with last week. Milk and springers were in fair demand at the ruling prices of a week ago.

Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,350; calves, 200; hogs, 3,202; and sheep, 244.

Cattle have been received in fair numbers during the past week, but demand has kept up and prices have been in the best classes a little stronger and higher. The demand for cow stuff is very good, and choice cows are from \$5.60 to \$6.00. The supply of good well fleshed steers has been very small, and any coming would be snapped up at firm prices.

Most of the steers sold around 7 cents, none coming that were of quality good enough to bring any higher price. Medium fleshed steers are selling around \$6.25 to \$6.75. Stockers and feeders are in better demand, and from now on the outlet for this class of stock will appreciably broaden. Best feeders are selling from \$6.00 to \$6.35, with stockers, from 600 to 800 pounds, at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Springers, almost ready to freshen, are selling well at \$6.00 to \$7.50. The bull and oxen market is good, best oxen are worth \$6.00 to \$6.25 and best bulls \$5.00 to \$5.25. Only well fleshed cattle should be sent to market at this time of the year. Heavy receipts in cattle and sheep were features on the market on Friday. For the 24 hours ending mid-night Thursday, the arrivals were: 1,573 cattle, 1,490 hogs and 511 sheep. Shipped out in the same time were 556 cattle, 1,529 hogs and 308 sheep. The shipments were 5 cars of hogs to eastern markets, 3 cars of cattle to eastern markets, 1 car of hogs and 14 cars of cattle to the south, and the balance to local abattoirs.

Hogs—Receipts have not been so heavy this week and trading has been fairly active. During the first part of the week selects sold up to \$8.00, but Friday heavy receipts brought the market down to \$7.75. Light hogs are weaker, and prices for these range from \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Owing to the decline which heavy receipts brought on to the market, shipments of sheep and lambs this week were comparatively light. Prices have been a little stronger, best lambs selling for \$6.50 to \$7.00, and good handy weight sheep \$6 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

REGINA PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound, and heavier weights 9 cents per pound.

BRANDON PRODUCE—There is a particularly good demand in the city just at present for butter

Something More from McBean Bros.

Owing to present peculiar world conditions, our usual yearly grain letter will not be issued until September. In the meantime farmers need not look for any big decline in prices, and they might easily go higher, but of course heavy receipts may depress prices for a short time. Ship your grain to us and we will make you big advances on each car of wheat, oats, flax or barley. If prices are too low at time of shipment, we will make you the advance and hold the grain until such time as you are ready to sell. Farmers on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways ship to Fort William, and on the Canadian Northern to Port Arthur. "Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg," so that we can look after the grading. NOTE—Hold your flax.

McBean Bros.

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Limited

MEMBERS:

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Fort William Grain Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

Future Orders Carefully Executed

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

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Ship Your Grain to



G. R. Wilson Co.

Grain Exchange

He does

WINNIPEG

Verdict of 2,000 Farmers

who have bought and used our

HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICED LUMBER

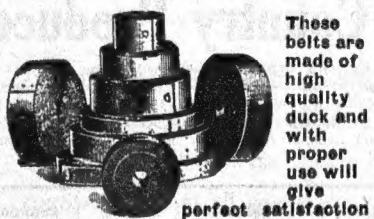
is that not only were they more than satisfied, but many have written they could not secure such lumber for money in the local yards. If you are **GOING TO BUILD** you want the best, therefore send us a list of the material you require and become a satisfied customer of the

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Do You Remember

the special values we gave on plow shares last spring? Well, here we are again with unheard of bargains in guaranteed

Endless Drive Belts



These belts are made of high quality duck and with proper use will give perfect satisfaction

Our stock is limited to a few of each of the following sizes. We pay the freight to your station.

Length.	Width—Ply	Price
100 ft. ..	7 x 4 ..	\$21.00
100 ft. ..	7 x 5 ..	26.25
100 ft. ..	8 x 4 ..	24.00
100 ft. ..	8 x 5 ..	30.00
120 ft. ..	7 x 5 ..	31.50
120 ft. ..	8 x 4 ..	28.50
120 ft. ..	8 x 5 ..	36.00
150 ft. ..	8 x 4 ..	36.00
160 ft. ..	8 x 6 ..	57.00

ORDER TODAY

The K. G. Richardes Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

and eggs, and prices are holding steady. Dressed chickens are worth 25 cents per pound, and dressed fowls or roosters are 16 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise quoted.

Butter—Week-end prices show little change from those noted last week. Butter is only in fair demand, and last week's prices rule, as follows: Fancy dairy butter, 19 to 21 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy, 19 to 20 cents per pound, and good round lots, 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—Large quantities of eggs in all stages of fitness are coming in to dealers, and after carefully candling all shipments they are paying 14 to 15 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—So far no local potatoes are coming to market, and those bought and consumed in the city still come mostly from British Columbia. Dealers are paying for such potatoes 75 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—The prices for milk and cream are unchanged this week. Sweet cream is worth 27 cents per pound of butter fat, delivered; sour cream for butter-making purposes is worth 25 cents per pound of butter fat delivered, or about 23 cents at point of shipment, and milk is the same at \$2.00.

Hay—There is a very small supply of hay on the local market, but demand is lacking, so that prices remain about steady, as follows:—No. 1 Timothy, \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$18 to \$20; No. 1 Red Top, \$17; No. 2, \$15; No. 1 Upland, \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; No. 1 Midland, \$14, and No. 2, \$11 to \$13. There is every prospect for a large hay crop this year, but prices are not expected to decline much until November.

Hides—The market for hides is good and altho no new quotations are to hand today it is expected that the market will be up another half cent all round before the week is out. Today's prices are as follows: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13½ cents; No. 2, 12½ cents; branded, 11½ cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10½ cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3; medium, \$2; small, \$1.25; Green hides worth 1 cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20½ cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16½ cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1. The market for seneca root is dull owing to a large crop this year, and dealers are offering 16 to 20 cents per pound for dry, clean roots.

Live Poultry—There is a good local demand for live poultry, and prices are holding steady. Hens are worth 10 cents per pound, roosters 9 cents, young ducks 10 to 12 cents, and turkeys 12 to 13 cents per pound.

A WEATHER PROPOSITION

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Herald says: Grain traders generally regard the markets as a weather proposition and too uncertain to venture positive opinions as to the immediate future.

"Foreigners will take all our wheat liberally, as long as the Dardanelles remain closed," said a seaboard exporter. "It is expected that they will take a great deal of our wheat during the year, possibly not as much as last year. We have it to sell and will do a good business." Asked as to how much grain has been sold for loading this and next month for export, he said over ten million bushels of wheat, and five million bushels of oats.

Considerable apprehension of damage to wheat and oats crop by recent wet weather is expressed by leading implement mail order and industrial concerns. Reports to one of the leading industrial users of oats from Iowa say the crop is in a deplorable condition, and damage cannot be repaired, even with the best of weather.

Selling Grain on Commission

Continued from Page 4

The government charge for inspecting a car of grain is fifty cents and thirty cents for weighing each car. The other regular charges are for cleaning and storing at the terminal elevator, the commission for selling, the interest on the money advanced, the freight charges, the removal of bulkheads (where any are used) and the cost of remitting the money to the farmer. All these charges are paid by the commission firm, and are deducted from the proceeds of the car when settlement is made to the farmer. There is also sometimes a charge of interest on the freight, as the freight is paid to the railway company immediately the grain is stored in the elevator, and the car may not be sold for some months later. Commission firms should make full payment to a farmer within twenty-four hours after the car is sold, provided the car had reached the terminals before the selling date.

Wherever there are scales at the shipping point, a farmer may protect himself by having his car of grain weighed before it is shipped. In case of leakage he is then in a good position to compel the railway company to pay the amount of loss. There is less trouble in collecting claims for shortage from the railways when the car has been weighed before shipping. The charge for weighing a car of grain at the shipping point is small, and it is a good form of insurance. Of course it is absolutely necessary that the scales be in good condition and reliable.

How To Check Results

Any farmer who has reason to doubt the reliability of the commission firm handling his grain can always check the figures for himself. The farmer, of course, gets his grade and weight certificates from his commission firm when he receives his payment. By applying to the Chief Grain Inspector, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, and giving the number of his car and the railway line over which it was shipped, a farmer can get a copy of the official grade certificate on that car. By applying to the Chief Weighmaster, Grain Commissioner's Office, Fort William, he can get a copy of the official weight certificates. In the market page of The Guide the daily market prices, both cash and future, are given every week. In this way any farmer can make a complete check of the work of his commission firm.

If any commission firm charges more than the regular amount of commission the farmer should at once report the case to the Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, and the governing body of the Exchange will at once take action to correct the matter. The rate of commission charged is entirely in the hands of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and the government has no control over it. Complaints on any other matter should be made to the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont. The board maintains a staff of inspectors for the investigation of complaints, and to see that the grain trade is properly conducted.

Bartlett & Langille

Grain Commission

Merchants

We aim to give satisfaction in the handling and selling of your grain. A trial will convince you.

510 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THOS BRODIE, Manager

S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.

Union Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

602 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Phone M. 1943

Benson-Newhouse-Stabeck Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION

Liberal advances on consignments

References: Royal Bank of
Canada, Commercial Agencies

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

For best results ship your
Grain to the

HANSEN GRAIN CO.

745 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

1-4 Central Chambers, Saskatoon, Sask.
308 Walter Scott Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Twenty-two years of fair and
honest dealing at the back of
the name

H. H. Winearls

GRAIN COMMISSION
MERCHANT

438 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Closest personal attention to
large or small consignments

Established 1893

Write for Winearls' helpful hints to grain
shippers. It will save you money.

Gasoline Blow Torch

Over 70,000 in use

The most practical tool a farmer can have. Where intense heat or soldering is desirable it is indispensable. Why go to the blacksmith when you can do the job yourself? Produces a perfect bunsen flame, 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Starts with a match. Burns 2 hours on one filling. Price only \$2.00, postage 10c extra. You will need one for the harvest. Money returned if not satisfactory. Order one from your dealer, or

Houston & Co.
Limited
12 Cumberland
Block
WINNIPEG

Would the great war have ever taken place if the peoples had not been content with secret diplomacy and military over-rule—content that other brains should control and other interests than theirs be studied?—The Wheat sheaf.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED QUARTER SECTION—HALF MILE
from Raymore, Sask. Clay loam. Twenty-three per acre. Also twenty horse steam threshing outfit, quarter cost price. J. R. Booth, Heyden, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY HOME SITES FOR
Retired Farmers. Overlooking Lake Superior. Size 100 x 120 feet, joining Port Arthur city limits, finest spring water, electric lights and Telephones. Price \$500 each. For particulars, write E. J. Blaquier, Port Arthur, Ont. 32-2

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ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—6 SHORT-
horn bulls, one to three years old; 12 young registered cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

SHETLAND PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS,
pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

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20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, 27x42
Aultman Taylor separator; also plows, and 11 inch grinder; all in first class shape. Edey Bros., Carmangay, Alta. 32-2

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT,
"Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL FOR SALE—R.
Curran and Sons, Emerson, Man. 29-5

GALLOWAYS—REGISTERED BULL WANTED
—Bulls for sale. J. W. Carritt, Sidney, Man.

SHEEP

450 RANGE EWES—BRED BY SHROPSHIRE
rams, for sale, with lambs, in any number. Graf and Karnagel, Swallow, Alta. 31-4

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4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-
tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

POULTRY

FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING
stock number of S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, excellent layers and in good condition, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Special terms for pens of 10 or over. Apply: Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Box 4698, Strathcona, Alta. 31-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRAS TRAP-
nest strain; beat winter layers; early hatched pullets \$2.00 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. A. Hersberger, Mildred, Sask. 30-10

GRASS SEED

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW
thistle; yields twenty to forty bushels. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 29-11

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REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES—
April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 15-10

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE
winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

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—All ages. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 29-4

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE—
All ages. A. T. Womack, Gwynne, Alta. 29-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, APRIL PIGS—
\$12.00 each; express prepaid in Saskatchewan during August. Brooks and Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 32-3

DUROC JERSEYS—REGISTERED; APRIL,
July and August litters; prices reasonable Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7tf

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-
itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE
Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Perce, Sask. 2tf

DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS—
Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton at Tofield. Orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofield, Alta. 26-8

REGALIA TEA—BLENDED AND PACKED IN
the Old Country. I will send 5 lbs., carriage paid, to your post office for \$2.25. G. E. Owen, Prince Albert, Sask. 20-5

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-
hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

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risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR
fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE—
Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, \$1.60; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, \$18.00; good door locks 60 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

LADIES—Don't Fail to Read This!

Would you like to have one of the splendid dinner sets illustrated and described below? This handsome present has been selected with a view to quality. The dishes are of tested value and will be useful and enduring as well as ornamental. This splendid set will be given absolutely free to anyone who will devote only a few hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality; you will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping, and you will be surprised what a small service we require to enable you to secure this useful prize.

We have selected what we consider (and we believe you will agree with us) a most complete and useful dinner or tea set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same



A Set that sells regularly for \$10.00

Each set contains the following pieces: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 tea plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 meat platter, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 oval salad bowl, 1 gravy boat.

as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the product of the celebrated Ridgways factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece, and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is \$10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost.

Fill out the Coupon, plainly, with your name and address, put in an envelope and address it to the Sales Department

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

MAIL YOUR COUPON TO-DAY

SALES DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Please send me full particulars about your Free Dinner Set

Name _____

Post Office _____

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ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



True Economy -

After all is said and done, Flour, although slightly dearer than usual, is the cheapest food to be obtained. If this is a fact, to reduce the high cost of living, buy the best flour and in that way have your bread and other bakings so tempting and delicious that the family will demand and require less meat and other expensive foodstuffs.

Buy
Robin Hood Flour

Guaranteed
To Please You Better

